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[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

COLONIZATION.—THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT

COLONIZATION, as an art, has never been practised by the British people; and yet the British people have colonized to a greater and more successful extent than any nation under the sun. The British Government never colonized at all, and yet one of its former colonies ranks, at the present time, among the most powerful nations of the earth; and another colony, in the southern hemisphere, promises, ere long, to become almost as rich and as populous as Great Britain herself. Without system and without co-operation, the sons of the hardy and adventurous race that people the British Isles betook themselves to the most distant part of the world whenever they found that the old country denied them bread, or when, as in the case of the Pilgrim Fathers, they were not allowed to worship God in their own fashion. The overflow of our teeming population has irrigated, with its vivifying streams, almost the whole of the North American continent, and is now spreading itself over Southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It asks no aid from the Government, and demands no favour, except to be let alone in the task of converting the wildernesses into arable or pasture lands, and of building cities on the banks of navigable streams or on the shores of capacious and safe harbours. Elbow-room, freedom from taxation, and non-interference; these are the Englishman's demands. Give him but these, and under his vigorous strokes the primeval forest disappears, and the long untrodden wilderness begins to smile with plenty. Emigration, by a spontaneous and natural process, the result of sheer necessity, has thus, in course of time, given to Great Britain a larger colonial empire than was ever possessed by any state or nation of which mention is made in the history of the world. The process is continually in operation. Each of the three great divisions of the old country has its favourite emigration field. The men of English birth seem at present to look to the East and the South, and to prefer Australia and New Zealand as their future homes. The Scotch look westward to Canada; and the scattered remnants of the clans, deprived of a chance of living in the glens and straths of their forefathers by the combined operations of extensive graziers and sheep-farmers, and of still more extensive deer and grouse preservers, settle down upon

the banks of the St. Lawrence or the northern shores of the great American lakes. The Irish, with no love for England, its religion, or its laws, betake themselves to the United States, and swarm over in such numbers as to lead to a fear in some parts of Ireland that sufficient hands will not be left behind to reap the harvests that are still thought worth sowing in that country.

The notorious fact and reason are that we are overstocked with people, and that men with small capitals find no profitable or safe investments at a time and in a country where all the operations of trade have a tendency to fall into the hands of large capitalists. The latter, being contented with small profits, organize business of every kind upon so thorough a plan, that the small capitalist has no chance of living. Every trade is passing gradually into the hands of the large holders of money. The small tradesman endeavours to compete with them, and ultimately ruins himself. The pressure of these circumstances increases in intensity from year to year; and a proportion of the agricultural and labouring classes, along with another portion of handicraftsmen of various kinds, draught themselves off to new regions, lest this excessive competition should squeeze or trample them into pauperism or into crime. "From the highest to the lowest," said the late lamented Charles Buller, in his admirable speech on systematic colonization, in the session of 1843, "there is the utmost difficulty in procuring employment in England; and the gains of most classes, if not of every class, are diminished by the competition of redundant labour. The liberal professions are more overstocked than any others. Gentlemen of the first station and fortune find a difficulty in knowing what to do with their younger sons; and we hear every day of the sons of gentlemen entering into occupations from which their pride in former times debarred them. Among the middle classes there are the same complaints. There is the same intense competition amongst tradesmen, and notoriously a most severe competition amongst farmers. And the competition of educated men is nothing in comparison with the severity of that competition which exists among educated women. Since 1810 more than six millions have been added to the population of Great Britain, and for all this additional population agriculture has not supplied any, or hardly any, additional employment." The seven years which have elapsed since Mr. Buller spoke have but increased

the difficulty of living among all classes—manufacturing and trading, as well as agricultural—of which he drew so striking and so painful a picture. Emigration has naturally increased under the pressure. The total emigration of the year 1843, which Mr. Buller spoke of as very large, was under 60,000 souls; in the year 1849 it had quintupled itself, and was within a small fraction of 300,000. In the present year it bids fair to exceed even that large amount; and fully two-thirds of these overflowing hundreds of thousands hasten to a foreign, independent, and rival country—the United States. They cost Great Britain nothing to go, and on their arrival in a new land they unfortunately take care to remember that they owe her nothing. They give her neither allegiance nor affection, neither gratitude nor deference, but often cherish a feeling of bitter hostility.

This great process by which England and Ireland spontaneously relieve themselves, cannot be stopped. The greater the number of emigrants that leave our shores and settle prosperously across the Atlantic or the Pacific, the greater the number of their friends and relatives still left behind who will be induced or aided to follow them in the natural course of time. The process is beyond the powers of the parent state to interfere with. It is like water finding its level, or like air rushing into vacant corners. It proceeds entirely from the operation of natural laws. It benefits the mass who leave our overburdened shores; it slightly and not very perceptibly diminishes the home pressure, relieves the poor-rates, and stores up in other regions of the globe future customers for our productions. In this respect, it increases our wealth, and the wealth of the world. But, without wishing to interfere in any way with this grand movement, it has been felt by those who are best qualified by their previous studies to form an opinion upon the subject, and who have devoted their time and their energies to practical questions of statesmanship, that something might be done to direct the stream. The speech of Mr. Buller, in introducing his motion for an address to her Majesty to take into consideration "the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation might be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of the empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of the people," was



THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—SCENE AT GRAVESEND, ON MONDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

by far the most complete and able exposition of the whole subject that was ever submitted to Parliament or the country. But it led to no result. It excited admiration, drew down the applause of men of all parties, was commented upon by the press, and then forgotten. The Government of the day had no desire to grapple with a subject so large. Colonisation was postponed, and Emigration was left to take its own course, without any other State supervision than that afforded at the outposts by the emigration agents, whose sole business is to convince themselves that the emigrant-ships are seaworthy and not overcrowded, and that a proper quantity of wholesome food and pure water are provided. In the meantime, the great stream has continued to roll on undirected. Jealous and possibly hostile America has received year by year our swarming multitudes; and Australia and other colonies, towards which the tide is not systematically turned, have suffered for want of the labour which we could so well have spared, and have been prevented from being good customers because their wealth remained undeveloped, in consequence of a scarcity of men.

The people of this country, however, if there be any blame in this matter, have been more to blame than the Government. They look with mistrust, if not with a more positive ill-feeling, upon all great schemes which the Government proposes to undertake; and any project for the conveyance of a quarter of a million of men, women, and children per annum to any one or several of our colonies, would excite a storm of disapprobation and misinterpretation which no Government would willingly encounter. It is very desirable that colonies, similar in laws, feelings, and religion to the parent State, and bound to it by ties of the tenderest affection, should be established in our vast possessions; but it is not likely that the Home Government will be induced to originate or mainly support any proposal of the kind. The people may colonize;—the Government dare not. But, while the Government thus remains inactive from policy and necessity, we rejoice to see that the people are alive to the importance of doing for themselves what the majority of the people will not allow the Government to undertake, and that at least one great plan of systematic colonization has been attempted. The New Zealand Company has proved a failure; but the Canterbury Settlement, founded on a different basis, will yet, we trust, grow up into a veritable Young England in that distant clime, and flourish, not as the jealous foe, but as the firm friend and partner of its parent state. We have given, in another portion of our paper, the full details of the departure of the first large detachment of the colonists, and we need do no more in this place than express our hearty good wishes for their welfare, and our earnest hope that they may prove but the pioneers of many similar detachments of sturdy English people, who shall transplant to the southern hemisphere the energy and the virtue of the national character. That they may meet the full reward of worldly happiness and prosperity, is a wish we form for their own sakes; that they may lay the foundation of a great Empire, is a wish we form for our own. Upon every ground, public and private, the Canterbury colony and its promoters deserve success. It will be a step in the art of government and an era in civilization, if they attain it.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION.

FAREWELL TO THE NEW ZEALAND EMIGRANTS.

A FEW weeks ago we recorded the proceedings at a *déjeuner* given in the East India Import Dock to the higher class of emigrants as a kind of farewell on leaving their native land; and on Monday we had the pleasure of being present at a dinner given to the labouring emigrants, in booths erected for the purpose in the fields adjoining Wate's Hotel, Gravesend, the hotel itself not being able to accommodate so large a party. About 600 persons sat down to an excellent dinner of good old English fare, while many friends of the emigrants were within the tents, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Nor were parties outside at all inactive, a regular fair appearing to have sprung up on the spur of the moment, to meet the wishes and the wants of the multitude assembled in the vicinity of the refreshment booths.

As we have before announced, this first squadron for the new colony consists of four vessels, the *Sir George Seymour*, the *Cressy*, the *Charlotte Jane*, and the *Randolph*, which will convey about 600 passengers out to their new homes.

The emigrants sat down to dinner shortly after one o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Bishop designate of the new colony, presiding in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, who afterwards took the chair.

The scene seemed to carry us back to bygone years, when the Pilgrim Fathers went forth over perilous seas (linked together by one faith) to establish colonies in far-off lands, and build cities in wild wooded wastes which had before borne no imprint but that of beasts of the chase, or the footmark of the Indian hunter left behind while pursuing them. Stern men, such as Cromwell selected his Ironsides from, and staid matrons who, during the civil war, laid aside their psalters to load arquebuses, were the unflinching elements out of which our colonies were formed in those stormy old times. Neither galls nor workhouses were emptied to people these early settlements, but firm high-souled men and women went out, accompanied by their ministers and grave elders, such as in more ancient days assembled in our Saxon witenagemotes, full of moral resolves, and gave them laws, and established another England, in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They weeded not the garden to transplant its sickly and seedy roots, but (so to speak) took out the very seed, and the purest mould, and formed for themselves strong and healthy beds, that produced such fruit as tempted and attracted others to sally forth and cultivate their newly-discovered fields.

Of similar materials to these is the Canterbury Settlement, in New Zealand, to be formed, and more than a million acres to be peopled, by those who are of one faith—members of the English Church—and who are to begin by building schools and erecting places of worship, and thus providing for the intellectual and spiritual wants of the community. Food and raiment and shelter are not all they undertake to supply, but ample provision is made for much higher and holier purposes.

None who are really poor and wretched accompany them; such as go out as servants and labourers are men and women of good character, and members of the English Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury is at the head of the Association, which numbers amongst its members noblemen and gentlemen, and those connected with the Church—in short, we shall not err by calling it a religious community. Hunger, and crime, and sin, and sorrow, and nakedness, and wretchedness they leave behind. Except the working emigrants who accompany them, we believe nearly the whole of the settlers are large purchasers of land—some few of those who have speculated remaining here. They are also at liberty to establish their own form of government—to be, in fact, free and independent of England. It will be seen that they set out with such wealth, respectability, and numbers as surpass all that our former colonists ever possessed, but that they take away none of our unemployed and needy poor.

What we witnessed last Monday, awakened no painful feelings, for they were not people actually compelled to leave their country because they were unable to obtain a living in it, like the many thousands who covet but the common necessities of life, and cannot obtain them. We turned from the well-spread tables then before us, and thought of the poverty and wretchedness of those who drag out a miserable existence in our over-crowded cities; the thousands who stand

Homesless near a thousand homes,
And near a thousand tables pine for want of food;

who bring no old memories into the crowded city, in which many of them were born. Home, with all its green boughs rustling above the rippling stream—the murmur of the bee—the shout of the cuckoo, and the mellow song of the golden-billed blackbird were never to them old, familiar sounds; they have nothing to sigh over, to look back upon and regret. The word "Home" to many of them has no charm, has never been surrounded with comfort; it is but a shifting from attic to attic, or from cellar to cellar; it but conjures up unhealthy back-rooms, and high, dead walls, and breathless courts, which when the wind reaches, it only stirs the sleeping poison, and scatters wider the stench of a thousand stagnant sewers. There they sit and hear of holidays and merry seasons, in which they have no share; the Christmas bells but ring out to them telling that nights are long and colds dear; and they are compelled to sit and listen to those sounds in the darkness, or by the glimmering of a handful of fire, for they are too poor to purchase even a candle. Spring processions and Whitsun holidays but tell them that there are pleasant places somewhere, which people are rushing out of town to see, though for them the flowers grow not, nor have they ever rested under the cooling shadow of a green tree. All they know of time is by feeling hungry, and struggling against sleep, while "stitch, stitching," keeping no other record of the hours but by the number of stitches they take, or how long it will be before they can afford to eat again, while hunger is gnawing within, though the insufficient meal is but just concluded. Their homes were places from which they were many a time turned out, because they could not pay the rent, then left to stand shivering and starving in the street, until some one, who numbered as many miseries as they, all but the want of a wretched roof for a covering, invited them in—and they sat crouching beside the fireless grate, thankful that, in addition to hunger, they had not to endure

The pitiless pelting of the outer storm.

They have nothing to offer one another but sympathy—nothing to give but sigh for sigh, as they mingle tears with tears. What have they to throw a charm

over home? Where is the comfortable bed on which to repose when their labour is ended? Behold that heap of rags and straw in the dark corner of the room! Where are their pictures to enliven the walls? their flowers, to tell that spring or summer has come? The imagination must form a landscape where the mortar has broken away—the only white patch in that dirty dwelling; their flowers of summer are dying in that broken jug where the halfpenny nosegay is placed, purchased when hunger needed appeasing, because memory was pining for nourishment, and the heart and eye were weary of those black roofs and tall chimneys, and they wanted to look on something which God had made, for,

Though man has power to build a town,
He cannot make the thistle-down,
Which every wind doth shake.

Mighty England, with all her glory, has but left them heirs to misery. When such as these are borne away to another country, we can almost picture the guardian angels that would accompany them hiding their faces with their hands as they speed along with their white wings expanded above the vessel, as if weeping for these poor outcast daughters. But Hope, with her "golden hair" streaming out, would herald the way, pointing to other stars beyond the rim of the horizon, far over the sea, and bidding them remember that God is also there; that there are no crowded courts and starving populace in those lands, where Health would stand with roses in her hands to plant in their pale cheeks, while honest Labour waved his sickle to welcome them to the thatched hut, which, stored with plenty, would send its blue smoke under the green trees, and then in coiling shadows over the golden harvest-field. Alas! these go not out with the Canterbury Colonists. We should consider the present emigrants as going before to prepare the way for their feeble or poorer brethren. Their intelligence, capital, and enterprise will, we trust, create such a demand for labour, that they will invite the misery and poverty left at home to join them in the happy land of Canterbury, where we hope plenty will be found for all. May their turn soon come, and may they speedily join those who are now on their way; and, when it does, may the sea on which they will sleep flow around them with a gentle murmur—may the breeze visit them as softly as a mother's breath when she bends over her slumbering infant, and so dream during their long voyage over the ocean. May they at last anchor in a foreign land, where they will find a home such as they have never known.

Here, where there is not even room for their dead, but where the last silent tenant is removed to make room for the next comer, what have they to weep over? Nothing! No one, perhaps, would be by to close their dying eyes, or, when they turned their faces to the cold wall, to bid "God bless them!" No friendly hand to lift them down those stairs up which they had so often gone with aching hearts, but be borne by pauper arms, in a pauper's coffin, to a nameless grave, the very hillock of which would be levelled within a month after they had been thrust beneath it, as if there was neither room for them living nor dead. Who would not pray to heaven to send them a prosperous voyage (as those were prayed for on Tuesday) as they fly from a shore which brings to memory only misery, where the only hours of happiness they knew were those which went winged over their unconscious childhood, when hunger was scarcely felt while they played, and sorrow forgotten when they slumbered—when the Angel of Sleep came and carried away the very memory of wretchedness until they awoke again. May the peaceful daisies soon blow about their home in a land where there is plenty, and to spare, and human life is not made up of labour, hunger-pangs, and short, fitful, moaning snatches of slumber, which is not sleep. May they, like those who are now preceding them, find a home around which to twine their affections, with a few trees and flowers that they can love and call their own, where the sun has room to get near them at morning, and can give them a parting smile before he sets at night, and no tax is laid on the window through which he shines, but where he comes streaming free as when, first launched from God's almighty hand, he went thundering with a golden trail of glory behind, until the voice of the Omnipotent bade him stop in the immensity of space. May they find verdant valleys over which no board ever looked, threatening the wanderer with imprisonment for trespassing, but where the land is as free as it is to the foot of the bird, and where, in time, the tall church-spire may rise and the Sabbath-bell ring, and the hum of childish voices be heard coming from beneath the blossoming trees in the orchard where they are at play. When we turn to such a picture as this, and look at the haunts of wretchedness they now inhabit, we are compelled to acknowledge Emigration as a blessing.

If Emigration is too expensive, let us not close our eyes to the fact that there are millions of acres of waste land in England and Ireland which might be brought into cultivation, and enable thousands to live thereon in comfort, or be made to bring in a good rental, so as to support those we cannot send out, and that this could be done at but little more cost than we should have to pay to get rid of them and their labour. Let us look at the quantity of fruit and cattle imported into England every week, and which might be grown and fed in our own country, if these wastes were brought into cultivation by the capital which we are sending abroad, buying in food on the one hand, and on the other, paying those to leave the country who might remain and produce it. A wise king, in a remote and barbarous age, found it cheaper to divide his kingdom with pirates and robbers than to be constantly at war with them, though they were aliens; surely England ought to do for her own children, as much as Alfred did for the heathen Danes, if she will not send them to other countries. Labour is the only true wealth that nature ordained when she provided us with the raw materials—the possessor of millions is compelled to buy labour, his gold will neither clothe nor feed him, with it he calls in hard-handed industry to his aid. These are old truths which no arguments can overthrow. Have we exhausted all our resources of employment, that we are compelled to drive so many thousands who are willing to labour from the land? This is a question more important than any other, and of a thousand times more consequence than the money even now spent in sending out emigrants. How many little freeholds might be reared in our wastes with our facilities, with what we are spending annually in Emigration? and how much closer would these little spots bind the affections of the occupiers to the soil, and make them struggle proudly to bear their share of the burthens which are necessary to support the State. Let a large portion of these millions of acres, be brought into cultivation at any cost; and then, if our busy hire is overstocked, send a swarm abroad. Women are needed in our colonies, let them go—at least, as many as we can safely spare—and spread sweet images of themselves over distant lands; faces to look upon in after years which will call up the England their mothers were compelled to leave; such as we see breaking the evening shadows with their smiles, as they play until bed-time on the village green. Anything to lessen the vice and wretchedness which is eating like a canker into the heart of our over-crowded cities. Such as these the Canterbury colonists will not take with them; and, if we cannot afford to send them abroad, let us see what can be done for them with our waste lands at home, instead of leaving them to pine and die, unwept and uncared for, in our overcrowded cities.

Early on Tuesday morning, the *Cressy*, the *Sir George Seymour*, the *Randolph*, and the *Charlotte Jane*, left Gravesend for the intended new colony. One or two of the ships will sail direct for their distant port, while the others will call at Plymouth for the Bishop elect, and the remaining portion of the settlers. The port of Lyttelton (so named after Lord Lyttelton, the chairman of the Association, and who has devoted much time to the objects of the expedition) lies about six miles from the final destination of the emigrants. The distinctive feature of the enterprise, and what renders it more than ordinarily interesting, is, that all classes of the community of the mother country are represented—the agricultural labourer, the mechanic, the artificer, the tradesman, the manufacturer, law and physic; while a Bishop elect, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., and several divines, are intended to form a nucleus round which the colonists may cling, as typical of the Church of England, of which they are all, professedly, members. A technical ecclesiastical and legal difficulty has prevented the immediate consecration of Mr. Jackson to the episcopacy of the settlement. The present Bishop, residing in another part of New Zealand, was appointed Bishop generally of all the islands. This being found too extensive a diocese, and the present scheme having in the meantime been suggested and acted upon, the consent to the nomination of an additional Bishop is obviously required from the present one. There has been no time to obtain such consent. It is, therefore, proposed that Mr. Jackson should at once go out, and, after staying a few months in the colony, should return to England, to receive the necessary consecration, leaving his lady and six young children, who now accompany him, in the island. Many advantages, no doubt, will accrue to these colonists from this course being pursued. He will personally have experienced the little wants which may remain to make up the comfort and promote the welfare of his flock; while his return to New Zealand may be looked forward to as an opportunity for another batch of emigrants to increase the strength of the settlement.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY receives a bequest, under the will of the late Mrs. Ann D. Mansell, of King-street, Westminster, of which society she was a subscriber; being the gift for a term of 250 years of cottages, premises, and land at Clayhill Bushey, Herts, to be occupied by members of the Society free of payment. She also leaves £50 to the Westminster Hospital; £50 to the Westminster Dispensary, Charles-street; and £20 to the Asylum for Female Orphans, at Lambeth.

A late Spanish Ambassador, Don Ignacio Perez de Lema y Soto, whose will is now before the English Court for probate, has made the following charitable bequests:—To the Casa de Misericordia of the city of Valencia, 8000 reales; to the General Hospital of the same city, 820 reales; to the Casa de Beneficencia, 500 reales; to the orphan children of San Vicente Ferrer and Casa del Piedad Moral, 300 reales; to the Holy House of Jerusalem, and the Redemption of Christian Captives, 200 reales vellon each; entreating of the whole of these establishments to remember to commend him to God.

The late Mr. John Jones, of Hernehill and Cheapside, London, bequeathed £100 to each of the following charities:—The Society for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, the School for the Indigent Blind, the Infirmary for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, Charterhouse-square, the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road, the London Society for Teaching the Blind to read, and the Free Watermen's and Lightermen's Asylum at Penge.

On Sunday last twelve persons were baptized in the river Avon, behind Mr. Young's mill, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators, who behaved with the greatest decorum. The baptized were added the same day to the Baptist church, over which Mr. Martin presides as pastor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has resumed his "progresses" through the departments, for the purpose of further testing the state of public opinion on the present state of the country. On this occasion he has taken a westward course, the professed object being to review the French naval squadron at Cherbourg, for which place he left Paris on Tuesday morning, *via* Evreux, on the Rouen Railway, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister of Marine. He was to return on the 13th. He arrived at Evreux at six o'clock the same evening, and was well received. Complimentary addresses were presented by the Mayor and Bishop, to which he made suitable replies. He attended a grand ball, and was there also received in a favourable manner. The Paris journals intimate, that, after the President's return from Cherbourg, he will visit Marseilles.

The Legitimist Court held by the Duke of Bordeaux at Wiesbaden broke up on the 30th ult., on the morning of which day the Duke had, on hearing of the death of Louis Philippe, directed a mass to be offered up, which the French in the town attended in mourning. In the evening the Duke dismissed his followers with a speech which he concluded as follows:—

"I now wish to repeat to you all, that if you wish the triumph of our noble and sacred cause, which is that of France, union and discipline are indispensable. With regard to principles, show yourself inflexible, while you are moderate and conciliatory towards individuals. He whom you regard as your chief—as your king—and who I may say is the best of your friends, will always set you an example; and if society, if France should ever be in danger, ah! say emphatically to all our friends, how happy and proud I should be to fly with you to her defence."

The Duke thus openly, and without equivocation, assumes to himself the title of King. This speech puts an end also to the stories that have been flying about of a reconciliation of the two branches of the Royal House, for the "legitimate King" declares that on the score of principles there can be no compromise. This declaration is regarded in Paris as a highly important circumstance, and will go far to determine the existing Government in taking decisive steps. The Duke of Bordeaux is going to Lintz, where the Duchess is to meet him at her uncle's, the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este. Among the personages who paid their respects to the Duc de Bordeaux was the Prince Augustus de Broglie, the brother of the Duc de Broglie, and not the son of the latter, as erroneously stated.

There can be no doubt that the Government of the President of the Republic is preparing the way for effecting a change in the constitution. The *National* notices as a curious and significant fact the insertion in the *Moniteur* of telegraphic despatches, announcing the resolutions of certain provincial councils in favour of a revision of the constitution, thus giving an express sanction to such proceedings, calculated to stimulate and encourage the expression of similar resolutions in other quarters.

Marshal Soult is labouring under severe indisposition, and incapable of attending to his public duties.

On Monday, the day appointed for the funeral of Louis Philippe, religious services were celebrated in several of the churches of Paris, and attracted a large concourse of spectators.

The Archbishop of Paris has published a pastoral letter of enormous length for the promulgation of the decree of the last Council of Paris, with respect to writers on religious affairs. The Archbishop complains in strong terms of writers in journals who have not received a religious education, and who have no delegated mission to treat of the affairs of the Church, attempting to establish a sort of censorship over the superior clergy, and to exercise over them an influence or control other than that prescribed by their duties and their conscience. The *Univers*, which professes to be the organ of a large portion of the Roman Catholic clergy, is directly alluded to and censured by the Archbishop. He says:—

"If the *Univers* were purely a political journal, we should leave it to itself, with its party spirit and its worldly passions; we should not be called upon to notice it, for its cause would be separated from that of the Church, and it would not display our flag; but unfortunately, in calling itself a religious journal, and pretending to be even more Catholic than the bishops, it not only announces itself as the organ and supporter of the Church, but identifies itself with it as much as it can, and thus deceives public opinion. It thus compromises the Church in the eyes of the world, and by its violence, which is contrary to the spirit of charity, keeps from its bosom a great number of its erring children. We give this notice, in order that in future, instructed by the head pastor, who alone, under the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, has the power and mission of teaching religion in his diocese, the Catholic press may be no longer confounded with the instruction of the Church, which is essentially different, and the voice of a journal which calls itself, without any delegation, an episcopal organ, may no longer be listened to."

The *Univers*, in publishing this censure passed on it by the Archbishop of Paris, announces that it will appeal against that judgment to the Holy See.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna of the 29th ult. mention that the Russian Cabinet is particularly anxious that a grand diplomatic congress of the representatives of the German States should be held in the Austrian capital, there to decide upon a new basis of European policy by which those states shall in future be governed.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts from New York this week to the 21st ult., but they are of little interest, with the exception of an announcement that the differences between the United States and Portugal have been settled, Portugal consenting to pay in all cases except in that of the *General Armstrong*, and that is to be left to the arbitration of a disinterested power, probably Sweden.

At Washington, the Senate having passed the Utah Bill, the Texas Boundary Bill, the bill for establishing a territorial government in New Mexico, and the bill for admitting California into the Union, had taken up the Fugitive Slaves, the Territorial, and Appropriation Bills, which were still being angrily debated, without any result. The South was much excited against the bill for the admission of California, and organising resolute opposition to it in the House of Representatives.

Texas continues her preparations for an armed defence of her boundary, and Indian incursions have been renewed on the frontier.

The majority of the Contoy prisoners detained at Havannah had arrived at Mobile, by the United States sloop-of-war *Albatross*. The prisoners say that they were subjected to severe sufferings during their imprisonment at Havannah. They were confined in irons the whole of the time, and constantly guarded day and night. Their food was of inferior quality, and scarcely sufficient to support life. Kept in entire ignorance of the efforts of the United States Government in their behalf, they were in daily expectation of a summons to death. Their release from prison was as unlooked for as it was welcome.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have accounts this week from the Isthmus of Panama, representing the place as very sickly from the heavy rains. Numbers of persons were dying from scarcity of food and the want of proper medical attendance. Another affray had taken place between the Indians and Americans, the latter having fired upon the former. The Indians afterwards armed themselves, and drove the Americans to a part of the town of Chagres entirely occupied by them.

There is no particular intelligence from Nicaragua. A small steamer had arrived at Greytown from New York, and two more were shortly expected to commence plying on the river, and to carry out the Nicaraguan route to the Pacific. A great number of workmen had arrived to work on the canals, which are to be formed when the rapids are impassable.

The intended road across the Isthmus of Panama from Navy Bay had been commenced by the American Company, hundreds of labourers having arrived there from Cartagena and the surrounding country.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica have reached us to the 7th ult. The August holidays, in commemoration of negro emancipation, which were formerly celebrated with great show and parade by the peasantry, passed off very quietly, scarcely an event occurring to dispel the ordinary monotony of Jamaica life. The island remained pretty healthy, except in the town of Falmouth and the parish of Metcalfe, where a good deal of sickness prevailed among children. In Falmouth it was feared there would be much suffering when the wet season commenced.

The alteration in the routes of the Royal Mail Company's steamers has been very generally disapproved of in Jamaica. Petitions have been got up to the American Government, and the owners of the American steamers calling periodically at Kingston, requesting them to establish steam communication between the island and the Spanish Main, the same as heretofore carried on by the Royal Mail Company's vessels. A requisition has also been got up by the merchants to the Spanish Consul, requesting his interference with his Government to supply a Spanish vessel to convey the mails between St. Jago de Cuba and Kingston.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received this week from Bombay to July 25, and Calcutta to the 15th of the same.

Lieutenant-Colonel King, of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has died by his own hand. A rebuke received by him in December last, and some severe remarks made by the Commander-in-Chief on some courts-martial, indicating a sad want of discipline in the regiment, are said to have preyed upon his mind till insanity supervened, and he blew out his brains. It may be remembered that Major Parker, of the 75th Highlanders, committed suicide at Kurrachee some five years since, immediately after having received a severe, and, as was alleged, unmerited rebuke from Sir C. Napier. The curse of the army, the morning drum, has been abolished.

The *Lahore Chronicle* says that "The order retaining Scinde allowances for the troops beyond the Indus, at the time the Governor-General had expressed his anxious desire to assimilate the pay, is the real ground of the feud known to exist between his Lordship and Sir C. Napier."

The Governor-General and family are at Chini, in the hills of Kunawur. The Commander-in-Chief continues at Simla, all doubt as to the certainty of his retirement in November being at an end.

A furious hurricane ravaged the Panjab around Wuzerabad, on the 22nd of June, unroofing houses, prostrating trees, and leaving everything bare as it advanced.

At Delhi, on the 15th of July, a violent shock of an earthquake was experienced. The bungalows shook to their foundations, and the people rushed into the open air for safety. The heat has been intense.

At Dinapore another explosion of gunpowder has taken place. The catastrophe occurred on the 9th of July, in a fleet of thirty boats, adjoining a sandbank on the Ganges. Nine boats have been saved, but those containing the powder were destroyed. No lives were lost.

On the north-west frontier of the Panjab, the Afreedies are once more disposed to make themselves troublesome. It was supposed early in July that

amicable arrangements with the hill men had been finally arranged, and Mr. Brande Sapte, with Lieutenants Pollock and Miller, assistant commissioners, were about to proceed from Peshawur to Kohat. They were fortunately warned, when on their way, of a conspiracy to entrap and murder them existing among the villagers, and only escaped by a timely return.

Cholera has been prevalent among the 78th Highlanders at Bombay, and the 10th Hussars at Kirkee.

AUSTRALIA.

From this remote, but important portion of our colonial possessions, we have intelligence of considerable interest. The latest dates are from Melbourne, the capital of Victoria (Port Phillip), to the 16th of May. We thus learn of the commencement of an open and determined agitation of the question of the severance of the Australian colonies from the mother country. Dr. Lang recommends the immediate formation of an "Australian League," to consist of all colonists who pay an entrance-fee of 5s., with a yearly subscription of not less than 10s. The executive powers of this body, he proposes, shall be entrusted to a president, vice-president, one or more secretaries, and a council of fifteen, who will pursue the objects set forth in the four following resolutions:—

1. To unite in one grand political league for mutual protection and defence, and for general advancement, the five Australian colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and Cook's Land, or the Moreton Bay country; that the inhabitants of these colonies may henceforth feel and know that they are no longer isolated and detached communities—to be governed and oppressed separately and independently by ukases from Downing-street, with none to interfere for them from without—but one people, having common interests and common objects, the nucleus and elements of one great Australian nation.
2. To prevent the degradation of any one of these colonies into a mere receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain and Ireland; and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the enormous evils that have already resulted from the prevalence and abuse of the transportation system in certain of these colonies.

VIOLENT DISPLAY OF POPULAR INDIGNATION AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN MARSHAL HAYNAU, AT BANKSIDE.

MARSHAL HAYNAU, the Austrian General, whose sanguinary cruelty during the late military operations which he conducted as Commander-in-Chief against the Hungarians, has obtained for him, throughout the civilized world, the infamous title of the "Butcher Haynau," has within the last week come to London, in the course of a tour which he is at present making in consequence of his having fallen into disgrace with the Imperial Court at Vienna, by recent orders from which he has been deprived of his military command in unfortunate oppressed Hungary.

The Marshal seems to have had little idea of the loathing and horror with which all classes in this country universally regarded his deeds in the land of the Magyars: accordingly, he was making a round of visits to the various objects of attraction in the metropolis immediately after his arrival, and among other places, he proceeded on Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock, to see the won-

3. To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these colonies, that their vast and hitherto unutilized resources may be duly and fully developed, and that they may be fitted as speedily as possible for taking the high and influential place which they are evidently destined to hold in the civilized world, as the great leading power of the southern hemisphere.

4. To achieve, by moral means exclusively, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Great Britain, the entire freedom and independence of these colonies, and their erection into sovereign and independent States; to be incorporated into one great political federation, like the Swiss Cantons of Europe, or the United States of America, under the style and title of "The United Provinces of Australia."

Assuming that England will agree to the erection of the proposed republic, Dr. Lang's scheme descends to the minor arrangements for its government, which he would commit to the hands of a president, with a salary of £3000 per annum. A general legislature would assist and controul the president, with functions it is designed to assimilate to those of the American chief magistrate.

On all matters of internal legislation, education, religion, police, public works, and so forth, Dr. Lang recommends that the respective States of the Federation should be left perfectly free. Dr. Lang, in a long lecture, entered into the details of the scheme at great length, and every word was applauded to the echo.

Dr. Lang appears to have been subsequently cast into prison arbitrarily for some matter of debt, to the great displeasure of the Melbourne public, who were raising a subscription to procure his release. The particulars of the affair are not given in any of the papers that have reached India.

The mining interest at Adelaide (South Australia) is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper-mines during the last four years and a half are estimated at £592,252. Gold washing has commenced with sufficient prospect of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Unkapinga, a stream south of Adelaide, with a newly-invented machine, capable of washing 25 to 30 tons per day. Two ounces of gold were obtained from 160 lb. of sand. Very promising indications of coal have been met with on the south side of Kangaroo Island.

ders of the great brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in Southwark. He was accompanied by two other gentlemen; and though the moustachios (especially those of the Marshal, which are very long) and other indications showed that the party were foreigners, they at first attracted little notice, being of course unknown to all the persons at the brewery. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerks discovered that one of the parties was no other than the notorious Marshal Haynau. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out "Down with the Austrian Butcher!" and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the Marshal. A number of the men gathered round him as he was viewing the large vat, and loudly continued their hostile manifestations. The Marshal being made acquainted by one of the persons who accompanied him, with the feeling prevailing against him, immediately prepared to retire. But this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a truss of straw upon his head as he passed through one of the lower rooms; after which grain and missiles of every kind that came to hand were



VIOLENT DISPLAY OF POPULAR INDIGNATION AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN MARSHAL HAYNAU, AT BANKSIDE.

freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. One of the men seized him by the beard, and tried to cut it off. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence. They, however, defended themselves manfully, and succeeded in reaching the outside of the building. Here there were assembled about 500 persons, consisting of the brewers' men, coal-heavers, &c., the presence of the obnoxious visitor having become known in the vicinity. No sooner had the Marshal made his appearance outside the gates than he was surrounded, pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities to his assailants, from its excessive length, it reaching nearly down to his shoulders. Still battling with his assailants, he ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to the George public-house, when, finding the doors open, he rushed in and proceeded upstairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utter astonishment of Mrs. Benfield, the landlady, who soon discovered his name and the reason of his entering the house. The furious throng rushed in after him, threatening to do for the "Austrian Butcher;" but, fortunately for him, the house is very old-fashioned,

and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open, except the room in which the Marshal was concealed. The crowd had increased at that time to several hundreds, and from their excited state Mrs. Benfield became alarmed about her own property as well as the Marshal's life. She accordingly despatched a messenger to the Southwark Police-station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the George with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the crowd and got the Marshal out of the house. A police-galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken, and rowed towards Somerset House, amidst the shouts and execrations of the assembled people. Messrs. Barclay have suspended all hands, in order to discover the principals in the attack. It appears that the two attendants of the Marshal were an aide-de-camp and an interpreter. He had presented a letter of introduction from BARON ROTHSCHILD, who had therein described him as "his friend Marshal Haynau."

Our Artist has depicted the brave woman-flogger in the full enjoyment of the *charivari* which the stout "sons of freedom" so cleverly improvised for his reception.]

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The annual letter addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to her Majesty's inspectors of schools on Queen's scholarships explains the views of the committee in relation to Queen's scholarships. The class qualified to compete for these scholarships will consist of the apprentices who have passed the examination for the end of the fifth year successfully. The committee proposes that the pupil teachers who have successfully completed their apprenticeship shall be at liberty to attend at any of the examinations which their friends or patrons may select, with the concurrence of the principal of the training school. In order to limit as little as possible the opportunities by which peculiar talents may be exhibited, it is not, perhaps, desirable to prescribe which of the subjects of examination these candidates shall be at liberty to select, further than to state strongly their Lordships' opinion that they should not attempt answers upon all the subjects. The following subjects must not be wholly omitted by any candidate, viz.:—

1. The Holy Scriptures, the Catechism, and the Liturgy of the Church of England (in schools connected with the Church of England).
2. English History.
3. Geography.
4. Arithmetic (including vulgar fractions and decimals).
5. English grammar and composition.
6. The notes of a lesson, or some observations on the practical duties of a teacher.

A candidate who answers in these subjects really well, may obtain an exhibition of £20 for one year. A candidate who answers in the foregoing subjects really well and also in one other subject really well (to be selected by himself out of those proposed to the candidates for certificates of merit, but with a preference on the part of the Lords for the first three books of Euclid), may obtain an exhibition of £25 for one year. Candidates for Queen's scholarships in female training schools will not be required to answer questions in vulgar fractions or decimals. For the higher exhibitions, they will be at liberty to select one of the subjects proposed to female candidates for certificates of merit, such as book-keeping, biographical memoirs, or domestic economy. Their Lordships would prefer a knowledge of some good manual upon the last-named subject, in connexion with which they will be prepared to give due weight to certificates from the managers of the candidate's school, attesting her practical knowledge of household duties. The exhibitions awarded to females will be at the rate of two-thirds of those awarded to males, viz. £13 6s. 8d., instead of £16 13s. 4d., instead of £20 and £25, to correspond with the different expenses of boarding in training schools for males and females respectively. Every candidate will further be required to instruct a class in the presence of the inspector, to read intelligently, with good articulation and pronunciation; to write a fair hand, and to spell correctly. As to the number of these scholarships to be allowed, the committee will confine it within 25 per cent. of the number of students who shall have been resident in each training school for one year and upwards at the date of the examination.

THE NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT.—The act passed on the 15th ult. to consolidate and amend the laws relating to friendly societies contains 52 sections, besides several schedules. It is an important piece of legislation, and

was passed, according to the preamble, to make further provision for protection of the members against "fraud and the misapplication of their funds." The laws are now consolidated into one statute, and the other acts are repealed except so far as they are required for matters to be transacted or perfected. The objects for which friendly societies may be formed under the act are detailed, arising principally from death, infirmity, or sickness. There is a clause in this act to prevent a recurrence of the horrible scenes arising from "burial clubs," from which money was obtained on the death of children. Now, for a child under ten years no money is to be paid except for the actual funeral expenses, and then not exceeding £3, nor is the money to be paid except to the undertaker or person by whom the funeral is conducted. In cases of members dying it is necessary to produce a certificate of a surgeon or coroner that there was no reason to attribute death to poison, violence, or criminal neglect, and that the coroner it did not appear that the party had been deprived of life by means of any person beneficially interested in obtaining burial money from any society. The act is now in force.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.—Hitherto letters for the United States from this country, unless specially directed to be sent by the United States mail-packets from Southampton or Liverpool, have been forwarded by Cunard's packets. As the United States mail-packets now keep good time, and often great inconvenience has been felt by the majority of letters for America being sent exclusively by the British packets, the Postmaster-General has at length decided that all letters, unless specially directed, shall be forwarded from this country by the first mail steam-packet that leaves England, whether British or American, from Liverpool or Southampton. The following is a copy of a notice and an instruction to postmasters which is about to be issued from the General Post-office on this subject:—

By command of the Postmaster-General.—Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter-Recipients.

Henceforward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to be otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which is despatched after they are posted. Letters specially directed "by British packet," "by United States packet," or by any particular vessel named, will be forwarded in accordance with the desire thus expressed by the writers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.—On Tuesday, the Right Rev. Dr. Hynes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Demerara, left London by railway to join the *Dee* at Southampton, by which vessel he proceeds to his diocese. The Bishop was accompanied by several missionary priests and brothers of the order of St. Paul. The Right Rev. Dr. Burns, whose diocese is situated between the Little Rock and Van Buren, United States, is preparing to take his departure for the diocese. The Bishop will be accompanied by 600 Irish farmers as emigrants, a large number of clergymen, and several sisters of mercy. These missionary expeditions are prepared and equipped by voluntary subscriptions only.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are happy to learn that the operation Lord Lyndhurst found it necessary to undergo for the recovery of his sight has proved most successful, and, should his bodily health permit, he will early in the next session be found at his post in the House of Lords hearing appeals.

There are now three seats in the House of Commons vacant by deaths, since the close of the parliamentary session. They are—University of Cambridge, the borough of Poole, and the county of Hereford.

The union workhouse of Ballina, in the county of Mayo, is at present under seizure, in execution, at the suit of Mr. Malby, one of the contractors.

A poor man, named Sutton, committed suicide last week, in the county of Westmeath, from his inability to meet the demands of the poor-rate collector, who had served him with process.

The Liverpool Gas Company have, as usual, ever since those great reductions of price which were to ruin them, announced a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last half-year, being the highest allowed them by their own act of Parliament.

The Venerable Dean of Dromore is at present in a dangerous state of health, with but faint hopes of his recovery, to the deep regret of all who know him.

Alderman Staunton, the proprietor of a Dublin paper called the *Weekly Register*, has received the appointment of collector-general of taxes, an office created by the new Dublin Municipal Act.

M. Lalande de Calan, the Governor of Pondicherry (French settlement in India), died on the 13th of June.

The great gun at Bejapore—a famous Mahratta city now deserted—is said to be about to be brought to Bombay, with the view of being transported to Europe. It is fourteen feet in length, and about five feet in circumference. It carries a ball of 3000 lb.

A duel has been fought between Lieutenants Litchford and Huxham, of the 48th Bengal N.I., at Banda (East Indies), in which the latter was wounded in the groin; he is not expected to recover. His murderer (if he dies) was the provoker of the quarrel.

A stamp in place of a postage charge is to be imposed on all newspapers in India.

A newspaper in the German language, called the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*, has been established in Adelaide (South Australia), and appears to be conducted with great ability. It circulates chiefly among the German immigrants, whose numbers are increasing fast.

The states of Europe in which the claim of the poor to relief is recognized as a legal right, and where systems of succour are administered under authority, are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Canton of Berne, and lastly Great Britain.

W. B. Walton, a poor miner, living near Aldstone, was last week left, by will, heir and executor to the property and estate of William Bell, Esq., High Shield, near Hexham, estimated to be worth about £100,000. The fortunate heir of this magnificent property is a decent, respectable man, with a large family.

In the matter of Bowles, Ogden, and Wyndham, of Shaftesbury and Salisbury, bankers, who were bankrupts in 1810, a final dividend of one-eighth part of a penny (!) in the pound has been declared.

The British Museum, closed at present for the purpose of cleansing, &c., will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 9th. From that period to the 8th of May the Museum will close at 4 instead of 7 P.M.

By her Majesty's gracious command, on occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Provost of Eton has added an additional week to the election holidays.

Lord Stanley has consented to lay the corner-stone of a literary institution in the manufacturing town of Bury, where the Derby family have large landed possessions.

The *Growler*, war-steamer, has arrived at Marseilles with the Prince and Princess of Capua, their family and suite, to wait there for the Nepalese Ambassador, whom he will take back to Alexandria, instead touching at Malta. The *Growler* will go to Naples, and from thence to Egypt, through the Straits of Messina.

Sir George Grey, it is said, has offered Mr. Robert Stephenson the honour of knighthood, which, however, Mr. Stephenson declined.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to South Shields.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 24th ult. states that the bridge of Milvio, which had been partly destroyed by the Roman Republican Government during the siege, has been rebuilt.

The family of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, has returned to Rome.

It is an important fact, and one necessary to be known, particularly in the Long Vacation, when all the other courts are closed, that the act which extends to £50, and which was said not to commence till the 1st of October, was in force after the 14th of August, the date of the passing of the bill. Actions for debts exceeding £20 are now pending in the Southwark County Court.

The Great Western Railway Company's line from Oxford to Banbury was opened on Tuesday, giving a competing route with the London and North-Western out of London to these districts.

Several pits at Haydock Colliery, Lancashire, which took fire a few weeks ago, from the blasting of some coal with powder by one of the colliers, are still burning. Some of them have been covered up, and the fire smothered within them, and it is hoped that very soon others will be extinguished.

The *cuisine* at the banquet to be given at York in October, by the Mayors of England, to Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and other distinguished guests, is to be under the direction of M. Soyer.

At the London (city) Registration, amongst 170 objections to the list of freemen, there is one to the Lord Chancellor, who belongs to the Turners' Company.

The cricket match between Manchester and All England, eleven of the latter against eighteen of the former, has terminated in favour of England, by 94 runs. Their second innings alone scored 119 against 69 of Manchester.

The subscriptions to the "Working Men's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel" were intended to have been closed on Saturday last, but the receipt has been extended to the 17th instant.

We regret to learn the failure of a large cotton-spinning firm in Manchester, that of Messrs. William and David Morris and Co., of Salford and Chorlton. The liabilities are variously stated at from £40,000 to £50,000, but it is understood they will be found not to exceed £25,000. Mr. William Morris was an alderman in the corporation of Salford, and has sent in his resignation.

On Saturday evening last, several stacks, at Whitton, Suffolk, the property of Mr. S. Catt, were in flames. Notwithstanding every effort, two wheat stacks and a tare stack were consumed. An incendiary occasioned this conflagration. The property was insured in the Suffolk Fire-office.

On Tuesday, an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the bank of British North America was held at the company's offices, 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of George Richard Robinson, Esq., M.P., deceased. Mr. Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, being the only candidate nominated to fill the vacancy, was elected a director, without much opposition.

On Monday last, a spark from an engine running between Witham and Chelmsford alighted on a field of barley, belonging to Mr. Joseph Foster, of Blunts Hall, and, before the rapid progress of the fire could be arrested, the crop upon between four and five acres was destroyed.

On the morning of Monday last, about five o'clock, the travellers on the road between Greenwich and Woolwich were astonished by seeing the highway actually covered with millions and millions of young frogs or tadpoles, similar to the flight of locusts which invade and devastate whole countries at a sweep.

On Thursday week, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church of St. Mary, at Carlton, near Newark, was performed by John Vere, Esq., of Carlton House, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of neighbours and visitors. The beautiful and retired village of Carlton is situated on the banks of the Trent, about six miles below Newark.

The erection of the new church at Romford is approaching completion. Its consecration is fixed for the 19th inst.

The public subscription towards the restoration of the parish church of Kendal goes on very satisfactorily, and about £2000 of the £2500 required to perfect the enterprise has been subscribed. The Hon. Mrs. Howard and the Hon. Colonel Upton have proved themselves munificent benefactors.

The works for the rebuilding of that portion of All Saint's Church, Manchester, which was recently destroyed by fire are much advanced, and it is hoped that the edifice may be opened in about six weeks for public worship.

A fight between the seamen of the frigate *For*, lying off Spithead, and the soldiers of the 50th Regiment, recently, has created in Portsmouth and Portsea considerable excitement and apprehension. It seems that the grudge between the man-of-war's men and the 50th is of very long standing, and loses no opportunity of showing itself. The *For* is now at Spithead, and will sail shortly. The soldiers are confined to barracks.

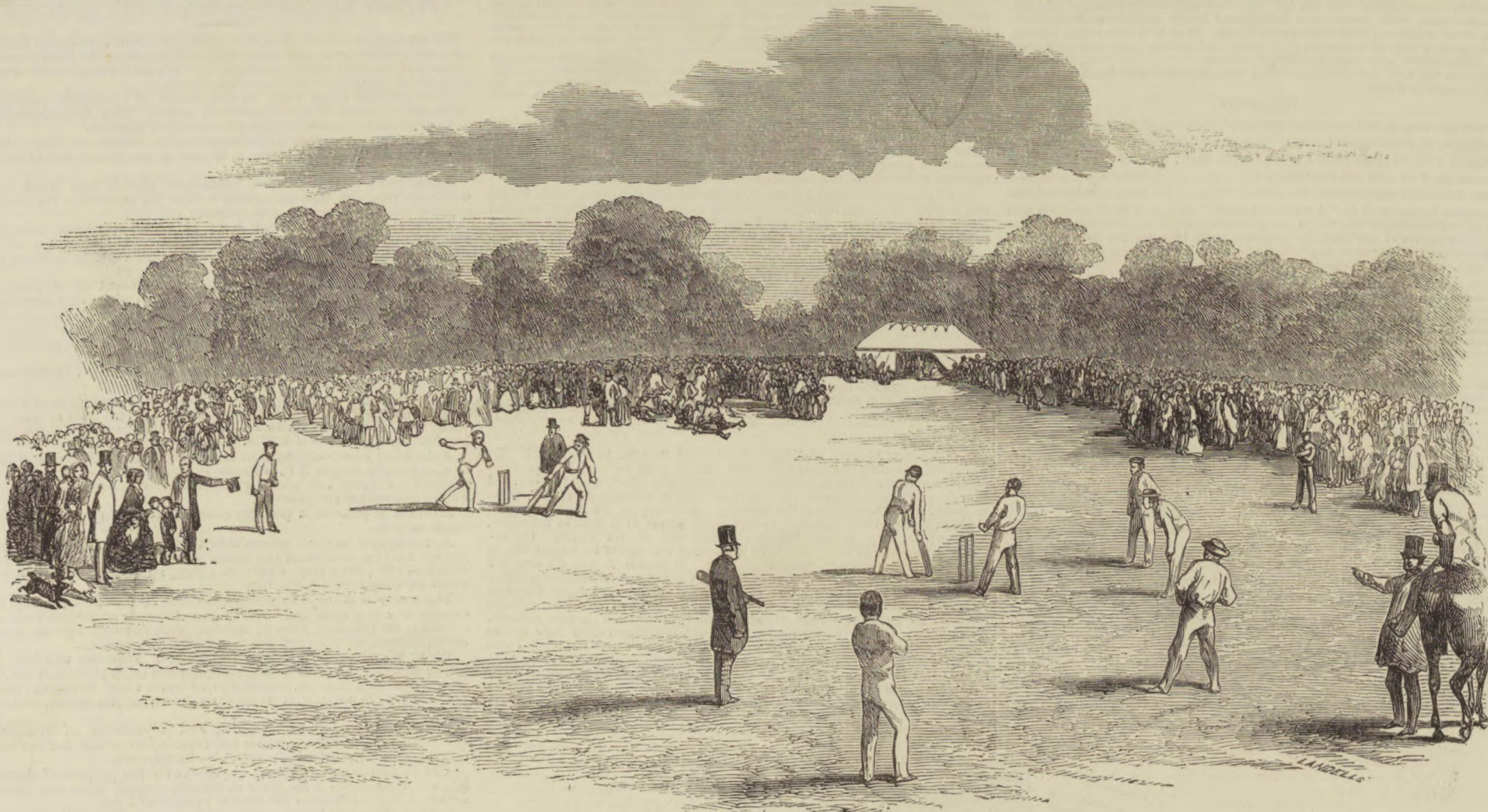
The first experiments for lighting by gas are within the recollection of many living persons; yet such progress has it made, that no less than 360,000 tons of coals are now used annually for the making of gas in London alone.

The works upon the Swansea Floating Dock are being prosecuted with great vigour, and it will be opened at an early period.

The foundation-stone of a new Infirmary has been laid at Torquay, by the Prince of Oldenburg.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Russia, between Dorpat and Narva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calcareous as coal. It is of a yellowish brown colour, with white spots and is the subject of much speculation, being said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal-field.

The engine-drivers lately in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company met at Stratford on Saturday; but their proceedings were chiefly confined to reading letters containing remittances from various parts of the country, and allegations of incompetency against the present drivers. Several of the men are stated to have left to seek employment on other lines.



VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO THE CRICKET-GROUND, AT CASTLE HOWARD.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the Royal progress to the close of the

visit to Castle Howard; we now engrave the visit of the Royal party to the Cricket-ground, where they witnessed for some time the play of the Castle Howard Club. The Earl of Carlisle is particularly fond of this game; and

the spot devoted to it in the park, being surrounded by an amphitheatre of noble trees, and ornamented by flags and tents, has a very pleasing appearance.



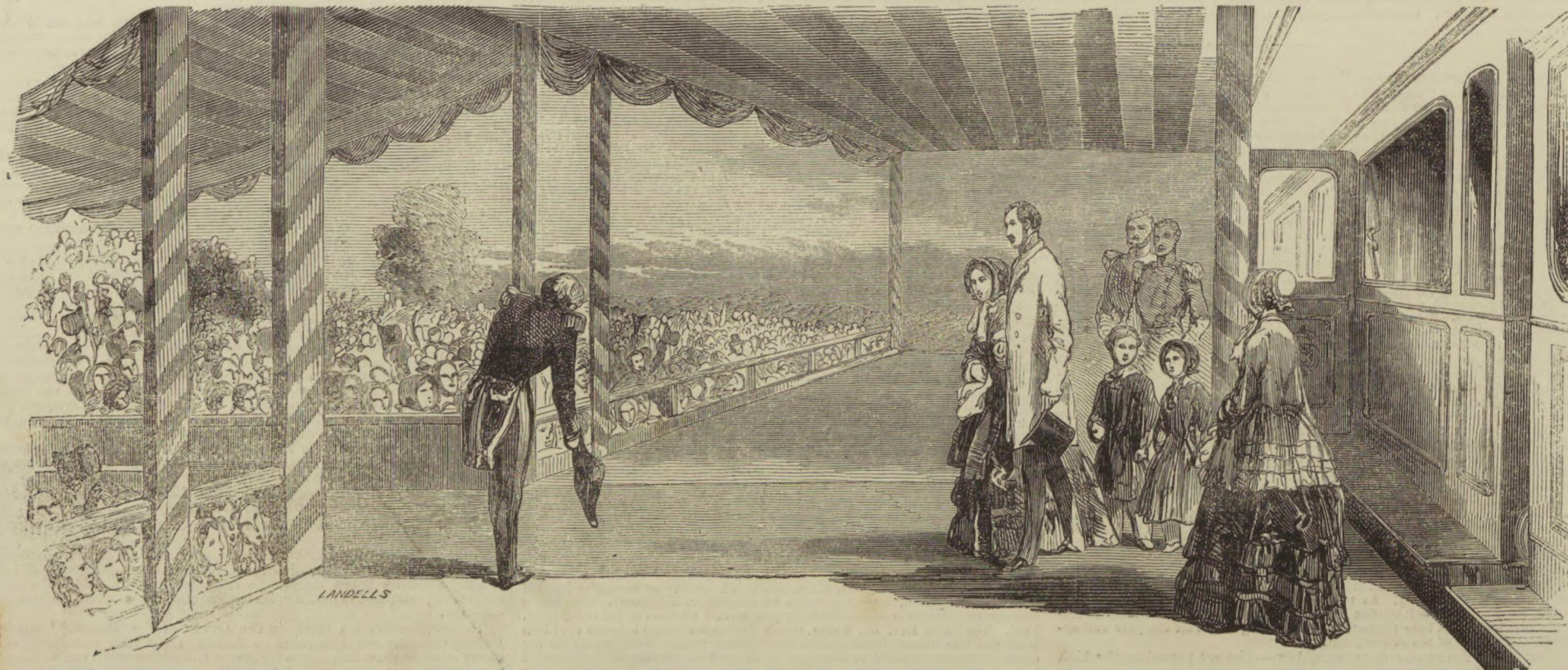
RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

DEPARTURE FROM CASTLE HOWARD.

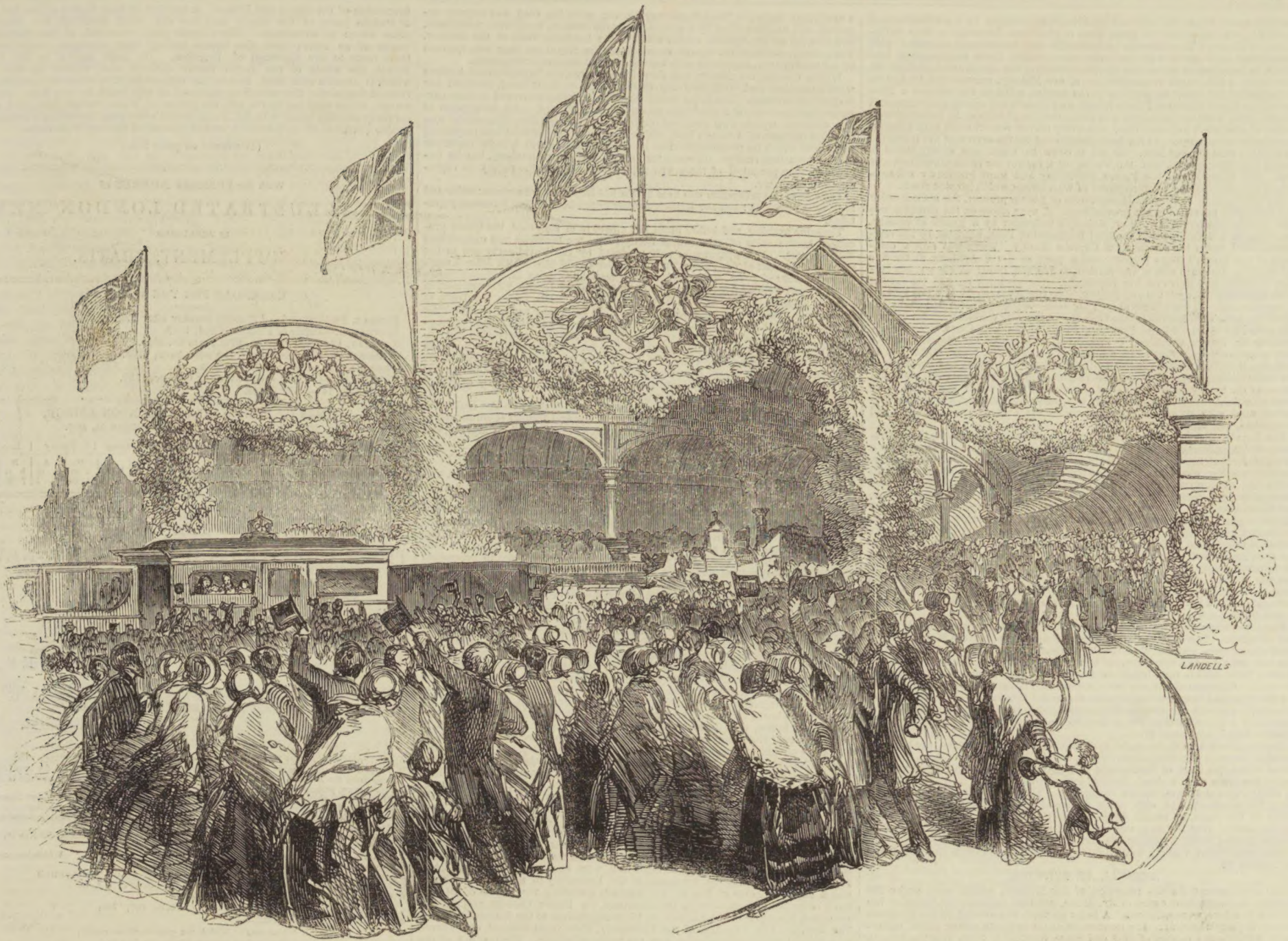
On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, her Majesty took leave of Castle

Howard, and proceeded on her way northward. Her departure was of the same simple, unostentatious character as her reception. The approach to the Castle

was lined on either side by the school children on the estate, the boys being arranged on one side and the girls on the other. At an early hour in the morning



THE RAILWAY STATION AT EDINBURGH.



ENTRANCE OF THE QUEEN INTO THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

they assembled at the Castle to breakfast, and afterwards turned out to pay an affecting tribute of loyalty to their Queen. Their shrill hurrahs met with a very gracious acknowledgment from her Majesty. York was soon reached. The line from York to Newcastle was noticed in our last.

ARRIVAL AT NEWCASTLE.

To the High Level Bridge has now been added, at Newcastle, a work inferior certainly in grandeur, but not unworthy of being placed so near it—the Great Central Station, which her Majesty formally opened. This station is made

up in breadth by three arches, supported throughout on light iron pillars, the roof of open ironwork, well lighted, loftier than such structures usually are, and the whole building being unusually airy and graceful. (This noble building was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 10, 1850.) The entire



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

available space within this splendid shedding was occupied by the inhabitants of Newcastle, who assembled in great force to give their Sovereign a true north-country welcome. The entrance to the station was handsomely decorated with evergreens; and above each archway were erected three emblematical bas-reliefs, in imitation of stone—the centre containing the Royal arms, that on the right being a full-length representation of her Majesty, surrounded by figures symbolical of the different portions of the empire, while on the left was a likeness of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the arts and sciences impersonated around him. Outside the station and along the line of railway an immense concourse of spectators had assembled, and every corner was crowded with a highly respectable assemblage. As the hour approached for the arrival of the train, the excitement rose to fever heat. At last it came in sight, and slowly glided in amidst deafening cheers, and the waving of a perfect sea of handkerchiefs and hats. Her Majesty and the Prince repeatedly and most graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment which greeted them.

Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people present, the utmost order and regularity prevailed in the proceedings. A wide space on the platform was kept clear for the ceremony of her Majesty's reception by a guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, attended by the regimental band, under the command of Captain Mundy. There was also a company of the Queen's Bays present, and a party of Horse Artillery at the fine old castle on the south side of the station, to fire the Royal salute on her Majesty's arrival, and again on her departure. The grounds outside the station were admirably kept by the pensioners. The Royal party alighted and partook of refreshment. During their stay, they were welcomed to Newcastle by the chief magistrates of that town and the adjoining one of Gateshead. An address was presented by Mr. Joseph Crawhall, Mayor of Newcastle, and a similar address by Mr. Hawks, the Mayor of Gateshead, and to both her Majesty made a very gracious reply. Earl Grey, the Hon. Mr. Grey, Mr. Hutt, M.P., Mr. P. Howard, M.P., Mr. Mathew Bell, M.P., Sir Walter Trevelyan, and a number of the neighbouring gentry, were on the platform during her Majesty's stay, and joined in the hearty manifestations of attachment with which the Royal party were welcomed. The coup d'œil which so spacious and elegant a structure presented, filled with an animated yet orderly throng, decorated with banners and evergreens, was very striking.

The Royal train left Newcastle at a quarter past one o'clock, and the enthusiasm which characterised her Majesty's reception in that loyal town rose to a still greater height on her departure. Every point from which a glimpse, however passing, could be obtained of the illustrious visitors, was crowded with occupants. The north end of the High Level Bridge was covered with a dense mass of human beings. The interstices in the spire of St. Nicholas Church had their occupants. The windows, down to the smallest pigeon-hole that ever lighted a garret, had women's and children's heads thrust through them, with an energy which finely illustrated what sacrifices of comfort the people were prepared to make to their royal feelings. Nearly every house-top was occupied. On open spaces and at street corners placed on a lower level than the line, a sea of upturned eager faces presented themselves. Along the railway itself the swarms of human beings, all cheering, shouting, waving handkerchiefs and hats, gesticulating vehemently, and otherwise fervently showing their excitement, gave one a very extraordinary idea of the populousness of Newcastle and its neighbourhood.

From Newcastle to Berwick the most considerable towns passed are Morpeth and Alnwick. The little valleys formed by the windings of the Wansbeck and the Coquet were passed; Warkworth Castle, the ancient hold of the Percys, was left behind; and the train, as if fearing to approach the barriers of the Cheviot Hills, which now began to rise upon the view, moved along close to the coast. Glimpses of the sea were occasionally caught, with ships sailing in the distance, and nearer shore foaming waves and breakers. The inhabitants of Alnmouth, through Sir George Grey, presented a loyal address; and from the summit of a hill adjoining the station where this ceremony took place, a very effective Royal salute was fired.

Passing Alnwick, with its castle, celebrated in border warfare, on the left, and catching through the trees a hurried glimpse of Chillingham Castle, in the park round which the Earl of Tankerville still preserves a beautiful breed of wild cattle, the train now sighted Bamburgh Castle and the Holy Island, with its abbey ruins and wave-washed stronghold. Thence the Royal train, passing along the sea-coast, and with many a charming view of the distant Cheviots rising on the right, at length glided round the entrance into Berwick, and passing slowly over the new viaduct, drew up on the other side of it on that neutral ground which is neither England nor Scotland.

This magnificent viaduct was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 24.

ARRIVAL AT BERWICK.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, which were under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bruce, resident engineer, on behalf of the railway directors, were excellent. A large platform was erected by the Directors for her Majesty's landing. It was canopied at the top with strong calico, underneath which was a roofing of blue and white cambric. From this platform, a passage, 150 feet long, erected and ornamented in the same manner, extended to a handsome marquise situated at the south-west corner of the ground, on the very verge of the site of the ancient Castle of Berwick. The flooring of the marquise was carpeted with crimson cloth; and an elegant chair, covered with crimson silk damask, was prepared for her Majesty.

A triumphal arch was erected at the north end of the bridge: its extreme height was 55 feet from the level of the rails, and 22 feet wide; it was surmounted by an entablature, with a richly-decorated frieze. On the spandrels were medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert in bas-relief—the medallions being surrounded by elegant ornaments—on rich "Victoria tartan" drapery. Beneath the arch was placed the emblem of the Union; on the abutments were the arms of York, Newcastle, Berwick, and Edinburgh, on shields, surrounded by Grecian ornaments: from the arch were suspended large banners; the whole being surmounted by the Royal arms of England powerfully painted in imitation of stucco. Conspicuous amongst the mottoes was "The last act of the Union." Encircling the columns were "God save the Queen and Prince Albert," and "God save the Royal Family."

When the train stopped, the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children all alighted, and proceeded, amidst the cheers of several thousand spectators assembled within the ruins of the old Berwick Castle, to look up Tweed-side, and to feast their eyes upon that border land, every glen of which is rife with legendary lays.

The Chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, Mr. Leeman, had the honour of conducting her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Royal children, to the Pavilion; the ladies in attendance upon the Queen, Earl and Countess Grey, Viscountess Canning, Sir George and Lady Grey, Major-General Wemyss, the Mayor and Mrs. Mayoress, the Sheriff and Lady, Col. Wellesley and Mrs. Wellesley, and several of the Directors, followed.

The Queen being seated, the presentations took place. The Mayor, the Sheriff, and Colonel Wellesley, with their ladies, and the son of Sir George Grey, were successively presented, and kissed the Royal hand. These necessary forms over, her Majesty expressed to the Mayor her admiration of the lofty viaduct, which she christened formally the "Royal Border Bridge." After remaining a few minutes in conversation, the Royal party returned to their carriages. In passing the platform on which stood the members of the Town Council and the Corporate officers, the presentation of the addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert took place, and they were graciously received. After a little further delay, the Royal party re-entered their carriages, and the train left amidst renewed cheers. There were estimated to be from 12,000 to 15,000 persons present. From this point the train was under the charge of the North British directors, who had arrived in the course of the day.

The event was celebrated at Berwick by a public dinner, ball, supper, and display of fireworks.

From Berwick, Earl Grey, who had arrived from the south as Secretary of State in attendance on the Queen, resigned his functions to his relative, Sir George Grey, who thenceforth accompanied her Majesty.

ARRIVAL AT EDINBURGH AND HOLYROOD.

The Royal train now hastened on to Edinburgh, proceeding along the Lammermoor hills, and along the fine iron-bound coast terminating in the bluff point called St. Abb's Head. At Dunbar, a loyal address was presented through Sir George Grey. Here the fishermen, in their characteristic dresses, surmounted by the "red Kilmarnock cowl," turned out in great force, and gave the Royal party a very warm and hearty reception. From Dunbar and the heights above it the course of the railway brought the Royal travellers into the finely cultivated lands of East Lothian. In East Lothian, the broad estuary of the Forth, with the Bass rock and other islands studding its bosom, and with the high grounds of the kingdom of Fife appearing beyond, are almost constantly in sight of the railway. It passes, also, close at hand, the field of Preston Pans. At length the Pentland Hills and Arthur's Seat, with its varied and picturesque outlines of cliff and sloping height, were brought close at hand by the rushing locomotive. The evidences of a large town became more frequent, crowds of people assembled, half uttered cheers were heard, the steam was shut off, and gliding round the base of Arthur's Seat, the train was brought to at a private station close to the Queen's park, and erected expressly for her Majesty's accommodation on her way to Holyrood. This approach to the ancient palace is about a mile in length, and winds round the foot of Arthur's Seat at the points where the outlines of that extremely picturesque hill are most striking, and united with all of natural charm that engages the eye is the irregular but noble mass of the "Auld Town," stretching upwards to the Castle-rock and the monumental decorations of the Calton-hill; and, nearer at hand, the venerable pile of Holyrood, with its ruined and mouldering chapel. Along this approach, with such a view before them, the Royal party, it being now six o'clock, prepared to proceed. Except at the station, hardly any preparations of the usual kind had been made to receive them. There were no triumphal arches and very few flags; no salutes fired. The landing platform at the station was covered with crimson cloth. Immediately in the centre is the vestibule leading to the spacious flight of steps by which her Majesty was conducted to the Royal carriage in waiting on the Abbeyhill-road, close by Parsons-green. The vestibule was roofed by an elegant timber canopy, finished in front to resemble festoons of drapery. The Royal Crown surmounted the centre, with the letters "V. A." on each side. The neighbouring slope was fenced by light framework, and decorated with heather; and at the entrance to the flight of steps, on each side, two elegant pedestals were placed, bearing urns filled with splendid exotics, in full flower. The interior of the landing gallery or pavilion had a superb and tasteful appearance. The roof was finished in the style of an Arabian tent, by graceful festoons of white and pink drapery. The steps, which were divided into two series, were laid with crimson cloth from end to end; but the carpet placed for her Majesty to walk from the railway train to the Royal carriage, was formed of the "Stuart hunting tartan." The pavilion was open at the sides, and was separated from the neighbouring green slopes by

a neat rustic railing. The old gateway closing upon the road was entirely removed, and its place filled by a splendid crimson curtain, hung with much taste, and forming an appropriate termination to the beautiful vista of the interior. The gateway whence the Queen emerged to the Royal carriage was spanned by a graceful arch, decorated with bay-leaves, and dahlias interspersed.

Within this elegant gallery, and along the platform, the Royal Scottish Archers were assembled, and, with the Duke of Buccleuch at their head, received her Majesty on landing. The Royal party were immediately conveyed to their carriages, and in them, at a slow rate, proceeded to Holyrood. All description of the welcome which they received there from the countless thousands who crowded the base of Arthur's Seat, and swarmed on every hillock and projecting point with which its picturesque sides abound, would convey a most imperfect idea of the actual reality. It was a rare scene of high enthusiasm, but its impression upon the mind of those who witnessed it cannot thoroughly be reproduced in language.

The line of the procession was kept by the 93d Regiment; the utmost order and regularity prevailed; and her Majesty and the Prince both looked immensely gratified.

The same evening, and before night had closed in at Holyrood, the Queen proceeded to the suite of apartments occupied by the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart. The apartments now occupied by the Royal party are in the more modern part of the Palace, erected on the site of that which John Knox's fiery zeal burned down, and which was restored by Charles II. Here Charles X. of France resided from 1830 to 1833. The leaves of George IV. were held in the hall of state on the eastern side of the Palace. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton is hereditary keeper of Holyrood; but for a long period of time little has been done to keep this Royal residence in good and tenable repair. Every body in Scotland had ceased to regard it as anything but a venerable and interesting ruin, worthy a certain amount of care for the sake of old times, and in memory of the days when the Court lived at the foot of the Canongate. No one ever expected to see the Sovereign residing in that quadrangular and turreted old building again. Hence its occupation by her Majesty has greatly delighted the people of Edinburgh, and of Scotland generally.

The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty:—The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Roxburghe, General Kiddell (Commander of the Forces), the Lord Provost, Mr. Sheriff Gordon, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Sir James Clark.

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On Friday morning, the Queen and the Prince Consort were early astir, and ascended to the very summit of Arthur's Seat. They also visited at a later period of the day Donaldson's Hospital, but these were in the nature of private visits, and the only proceeding of a formal and public character which took place was the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the proposed National Gallery on the Mound. This ceremony was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at one o'clock, and drew together an immense concourse of spectators. The Prince was loudly cheered as he passed in procession along Prince's-street, attended by an escort of cavalry. On alighting at the Institution, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle, with grand effect. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, countless multitudes of human beings were assembled. The whole space southward sloping upwards to the many-storied houses of the old town was filled with a perfect sea of heads. On the flat roof of the Bank of Scotland, and on the graceful galleries of the Scott monument, and far up on the battlements of the Castle, in fact, everywhere whence a commanding view could be obtained, groups of spectators were clustered. The pensioners, the high constables of the city, and the Royal Scottish Archers (her Majesty's Body Guard), kept the ground admirably. The enclosed space had several stands erected within it; one at the northern extremity of the new building connected with the Institution by a canopied passage, and set apart for the board of trustees and their friends. Through this, after the members of the board, and those of the Board for Fisheries, had been presented to him, his Royal Highness passed to the foundation-stone, recognising and shaking hands on his way with several of the distinguished personages assembled there. Among these were—the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Ladies Innes Ker, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery and Lady Louisa Primrose, the Countess of Morton and Lady Helen Douglas, Lord and Lady Bellhaven, Lord and Lady Berriedale, Mrs. and Miss Hope, Sir George Clerk, M.P., and Lady Clerk, Sir William Gibson Craig, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., the Ladies Charteris, and Sir George and Lady Harriet Grant Suttie, Colonel Ferguson, of Raith, M.P., Lady Anne Baird, Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie, and Mr. Baillie, of Dochfour. On the west side of the area was another stand, capable of containing 1300 persons, and within which were also seated the magistrates and town-council, and the professors of the University in their robes. There was a platform south of this for the students attending the School of Design. Such being the preparations for the ceremony, the Prince Consort entered the area, and, amidst loud cheers, took up his position close to the foundation-stone. The Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University, then stood forward, and offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the proposed edifice. The manner of the venerable Principal, and the substance of his prayer, were exceedingly impressive.

The Lord Justice-General then advanced, and taking up the trowel, which he afterwards presented to the Prince, addressed his Royal Highness, explaining the object of the new building.

The usual masonic rites having been duly complied with by his Royal Highness, who was assisted by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir George Clerk, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Sir William Gibson Craig, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, addressing the Lord Justice-General and those more immediately around him, said:—

"Gentlemen,—Now that the ceremony is concluded, you must allow me to express to you how much satisfaction it has given me to have had it in my power to comply with your invitation, and to lay the foundation-stone of this important national institution, and that this should have coincided with the moment when her Majesty the Queen has come among you, and has given you a further proof of her attachment to this country by again taking up her abode, if for a short time only, in the ancient palace of her ancestors in this capital, where she has been received with such unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and affection. The building of which we have just begun the foundation is a temple to be erected to the fine arts—the fine arts, which have so important an influence upon the development of the mind and feeling of a people, and which are so generally taken as the type of the degree and character of that development, that it is on the fragments of the works of art come down to us from bygone nations that we are wont to form our estimate of the state of their civilization, manners, customs, and religion. Let us hope that the impulse given to the culture of the fine arts in this country, and the daily increasing attention bestowed upon it by the people at large, will not only tend to refine and elevate the national taste, but will also lead to the production of works which, if left behind us as the memorials of our age, will give to after generations an adequate idea of our advanced state of civilization. It must be an additional source of gratification to me, to find that part of the funds rendered available for the support of this undertaking should be the ancient grant which, at the union of the two kingdoms, was secured towards the encouragement of the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, as it affords a most pleasing proof that these important branches of industry have arrived at that stage of manhood and prosperity that—no longer requiring the aid of a fostering Government—they can maintain themselves independently, relying upon their own vigour and activity, and can now in their turn lend assistance and support to their younger and weaker sisters, the fine arts. Gentlemen, the history of this grant exhibits to us the picture of a most healthy national progress: the rider arts connected with the necessities of life first gaining strength; then education and science supervening and directing further exertions; and, lastly, the arts, which only adorn life, becoming longed for by a prosperous and educated people. May nothing disturb this progress; and may, by God's blessing, that peace and prosperity be preserved to the nation, which will ensure to it a long continuance of moral and intellectual enjoyment."

This concluded the ceremony, and his Royal Highness almost immediately after returned to the Palace, followed by the acclamations of the multitude.

The proceedings were viewed with evident interest by the Royal children from the Argyll Battery. The Princesses were attired in deep mourning dresses, and the Princes wore tartan kilts and plaids, with Glengary bonnets. The visit of the Royal family to the Castle having become known, a large crowd speedily collected, and loudly cheered the youthful visitors, which they gracefully acknowledged.

In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, drove through the town of Edinburgh and round Arthur's Seat, visiting Donaldson's Hospital.

The Royal family, attended by Sir James Clark and Miss Hildyard, also viewed the Castle of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Morton, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, the Rev. Principal Lee, Sir William Gibson Craig, Lord and Lady Bellhaven, the Lord Advocate, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening.

The Queen had afterwards a small evening party; the visitors comprised Lord Aberdour, Sir George and Lady Clerk, and Mr. Bailey of Dochfour.

DEPARTURE FOR BALMORAL.

At half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the guns of the Castle, firing a Royal salute, announced that her Majesty and suite had resumed their journey northwards. Notwithstanding the early hour at which the departure took place, vast numbers of the inhabitants of Edinburgh attended to pay a parting tribute of loyalty to their Sovereign. The train, passing Stirling and Perth on its way, reached Cupar Angus about half-past eleven o'clock. Thence the Royal party were conveyed in four carriages to Balmoral, where they arrived at half-past five o'clock.

THE ROUTE TO BALMORAL.

Bridge of Colley.—The Royal party arrived here about half-past one o'clock. This being the first stage from Cupar-Angus, the horses were changed. None of the party alighted. There was a large concourse of people here, who cheered most enthusiastically on the arrival and departure of the Royal family. Mr. Douglas, the innkeeper, had a very neat arch erected, with the Gaelic motto, "Fèallte" (welcome), upon it.

Spittal of Glenhee.—The cortege arrived here at three o'clock. Mr. Grant, the innkeeper, had received orders the previous day to have lunch ready for the Royal family and suite as usual. Her Majesty was met here by Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and two of his sons, with a number of his retainers, in the Highland dress. There was a large number assembled at the inn to welcome the Royal family, and who seemed highly gratified at the urbanity and con-

descension of the Queen and Prince. A number of flags floated at the inn and at various parts of the glen; and the day being beautiful, the Highland glens shone to advantage. The Royal party remained at the Spittal upwards of an hour; and the horses having been changed, proceeded on their route to the Castle of Braemar. On their arrival at the Cairn Mount, the whole of the Royal family alighted and walked up the hill, which is about a mile long, and is the highest point to which any public road rises in Scotland. The view from the road at this point is very fine. We observed, whilst walking up the hill, the Prince of Wales turned back, and, after cordially shaking hands with Mr. Farquharson's two sons, exceedingly handsome youths (twins of about thirteen), walked the rest of the way with them.

(Continued on page 204.)

With the PRESENT NUMBER of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 8.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.
TUESDAY, 10.—Sun rises 5h. 27m., sets 6h. 25m.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Thompson, the poet, born, 1700.
THURSDAY, 12.—Day breaks 3h. 32m.
FRIDAY, 13.—General Wolfe killed at Quebec, 1759.
SATURDAY, 14.—Holy Cross.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 3 15 h m	M 3 35 h m	M 4 20 h m	M 5 15 h m	M 6 20 h m	M 7 5 h m	M 8 0 h m

NATIONAL SYNOD OF IRELAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For SATURDAY next, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850,

WILL CONTAIN

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS

OF

THE SYNOD AT THURLES,

Its GRAND PROCESSIONS and PUBLIC CEREMONIALS; with a
PORTRAIT of the ARCHBISHOP of TUAM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M J H, Brixton.—Thames water is used by Messrs Barclay, Perkins, and Co, for brewing: the water from the Artesian well, upon their premises in Southwark, is, on account of its low temperature, principally employed for cooling the beer in hot weather.
W H, Dublin.—The medallie design is strikingly like the Vignette to Vol 13 of our Journal C W R, Ipswich.—The large View of Paris may be had by order of any bookseller.
SAFETY-VALVE is thanked for his letter. The address in question is Printing-house-square, Blackfriars. The engine is not a novelty.
AN HARROVIAN.—The Queen's Visit to Harrow is illustrated in our Journal for Nov 25, 1843 D E, Liverpool.—The Guide published by Curry and Co, Dublin.
R Y.—See Falk-Leblum's "The German Language in One Volume." Whittaker and Co.
HYMEN.—The name, Butler. This is all the reply we can give.
J B B is thanked for the letter on Polar Temperature, though we cannot print it.
G B, Leicester.—See Holland's "British Angler," published by H Bohn.
A CORRESPONDENT.—The Epigram beginning,
"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell," &c.,
is taken from Martial's epigram—
"Non amo te, Lichni, nec possum dicere quare;
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te."

AMATEUR.—The patronage of the Herald's College—the only office in which such appointments as our Correspondent refers to are to be found—is vested in the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal. It is very difficult to obtain a situation in the College.
DELTA.—The arms of Wilkes, of Darley on the Nid, Yorkshire, are "Or three pales gu. on a chief arg., three mascles of the second. Crest: A tiger sejant gu., tufted and maned or, ducally gorged, ringed, and lined of the last." The arms of Smithson are, "Or, on a chief embattled az. three suns ppr. Crest: Out of a ducal crown or, a demi-lion rampant gu. holding a sun ppr."

R Y C, A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.—There are no arms on record to the name of Makant. Those of Cook are, "Or eight shields in oak an.".
SCRUTATOR.—The arms of Blick are, "Ern. on a fesse sa. three leopard's faces arg. Crest: A hawk's lure az. ringed or."

G S, Bolsover.—Prince Albert bears for arms "Quarterly 1st and 4th the Royal arms differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point a cross gu.; 2nd and 3rd Barry of ten sa. and arg., a cross treffe vert. Supporters: Two lions rampant, crowned ppr., each charged on the shoulder with a label as in the arms."

A B D.—The right to bear arms does not, of itself, confer the title of Esquire.
E M P.—Any of the worsted embroidery shops would have the armorial design made.
A B.—We know of no work containing the pedigree of the London family. Bloomfield's "Norfolk" may probably contain some genealogical particulars connected with them.
A SUBSCRIBER, Camberwell.—We can trace no arms of Brovne exactly according with the description submitted to us.
J E C may, perhaps, by a reference to Glover's "Ordinary of Arms," be enabled to identify the arms and crest of which he sends a wax impression.
HISTORIC.—It was at the battle of Almaraz, fought in 1707, that the French were commanded by an Englishman (the Marshal, Duke of Berwick), and the English by a Frenchman (Hugueny, Earl of Galway). The victory remained with the French.
F W.—The military band play in Kensington Gardens on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
E J G.—Charlotte, the seat of the Lucys, appeared in No 281 of our Journal. A note to the Parish Clerk of Stowe would, doubtless, obtain the precise information.
W W, Sheerness.—See "Bradshaw's Railway Time Table."

A SUBSCRIBER, Deal.—A company has lately been formed in aid of the "Freehold Land Movement."

L M.—Apply for the "Colonial Guides" to Mr Saunders, publisher, Charing-cross.
E C B.—Apply to the Canterbury Association, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.
O P Z, Barnstable.—Child, in his work on Trade, quoted by Dr. Johnson, uses wharfs as the plural of wharf.

H B S.—A work on Diabetes, written by Dr. Bright, was published some years ago, price fourteen guineas. Contributions on the same subject have been published from time to time, in the reports of Guy's Hospital; for which apply to Mr. Higley, medical bookseller, Fleet-street.
J I D.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.
G R W H, Stamford Rivers.—The Small Tenements Rating Bill was passed on the 14th ult., and is now in force. By this act, for the better assessing and collecting the poor and highway-rates in respect of small tenements, it is provided that vestries are to determine whether 16 tenements shall be rated to the owners instead of the occupiers, and when thus rated the owners are to be rated on a reduced scale. The goods of the occupiers are to be liable for the rates as well as the goods of the owners. The act extends only to England and Wales.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.—You are an Englishman.
HERBERT.—The arms of Standish are, "Az. three standing dishes, two and one, arg."

A D A.—The capital burlesque of "Homages Furore" is by William Barnes Rhodes, of Leeds, born 1772.
M D.—Mrs. Chisholm's address is 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington.
STUBBINS, Birmingham.—Apply to Mr Ede, Robe-maker, 193, Fleet-street, respecting the B A hood belonging to the University of London.
E A.—The question must be answered by an actuary. Much will depend upon what the annuity is secured. The value is a mere trifle.
A CONSTANT READER, Tadmort.—The impressions received are too imperfect.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER "Leicester.—The impression is from a Nuremberg jetton; of no value.
A SUBSCRIBER, Taunton.—We are not aware
F B, Malton.—Declined
A 7/65.—Either form may be used
W B, Manchester.—The ages are 54 and 49
DEVONSHIRE CIDER.—Next week
ANNIE.—We have not heard
CENSOR.—Yours is a case for a magistrate
M W J, Rugby.—Declined

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

The news by the last Overland Mail very painfully justifies the severity of Sir Charles Napier with regard to the discipline of some of our regiments in India. The circumstances which led to the melancholy suicide of Colonel King are in the highest degree deplorable; but they are by no means the only events which prove that the service is not in the state in which it ought to be. The behaviour of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons at the battle of Chillianwallah has been sufficiently commented on both in England and in India. We have no wish to stir the subject again, and only allude to it as an explanation of more recent events, which would otherwise be unintelligible. A private of that regiment was ordered to the triangles to be flogged; but from oversight, or more positive breach of duty, was permitted to have access to arrack, or other intoxicating liquor, before being brought out to receive his punishment. He was actually flogged when in a furious state of intoxication, and when taken back to the guard-room was supplied with an additional quantity of arrack and some beer. The circumstances having been represented to the commanding officer, Colonel King, the man was brought on parade under escort, and, excited by the drink he had imbibed, grossly insulted the Colonel, by calling out in a loud voice, that he was a coward, and that the men would never have fled from the enemy at Chillianwallah if they had been better

led. The man was tried by court-martial for this military crime, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Sir Charles Napier recommended the court to re-consider the sentence, upon the ground that, however disgraceful and insubordinate the conduct of the culprit may have been, it was certainly as much produced by neglect of duty in others, in supplying him with drink, and suffering him to be punished when intoxicated, as by the conduct of the drunken man himself. The Court respectfully declined compliance; upon which, Sir Charles—having power to pardon the prisoner, but not to commute the sentence—chose the former alternative. The circumstance preyed upon the mind of the unhappy Colonel, the more especially as the insulting words of the pardoned soldier were but a brutal version of the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, when reviewing the regiment at Meeran Meer, that "he had no doubt if the men were better led they would behave as well as any regiment in her Majesty's service." The result was, the suicide of Colonel King. Another circumstance, showing a want of discipline, occurred at Banda, about the same time. Lieutenant Litchford, of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry, in consequence of some dispute at the mess-table, applied, with an oath, the epithet of "a sneaking coward" to Adjutant Huxham, of the same regiment. The result was a challenge, which coming to the knowledge of the commanding officer, he placed the disputants under arrest. Both parties broke the arrest, and fought a duel, in which Mr. Huxham was dangerously wounded. At Simlah, another officer, of the name of Rose, has been placed under arrest, apparently for swearing the peace against a civilian who had threatened him with a horsewhipping, instead of demanding "satisfaction" in a more military manner. We do not profess to understand the etiquette or the rules of the military profession in this matter, or why the officer who will not fight a duel is punished equally with him who resolves upon fighting one. All these events, trivial as the last may appear, are symptomatic of something wrong, and will lead to much regret that Sir Charles Napier does not remain in India to complete the task he has begun of tightening the relaxed cords of discipline throughout the whole service. The retirement of Sir Charles himself does not show that perfect accord and harmony between the high officers of State in India which could be wished, as it appears to have been mainly caused by a difference with the Governor-General. All that is known of this untoward business is derived from a letter from Sir William Napier, which has been published in England, and will find its way to India in due time. The gallant officer says:—

It has been said that a difference has arisen between him and Lord Dalhousie because of some barrack building—because of his disbanding the 66th Regiment without reference to the Governor-General—because he desired war (it is not said with whom), and that Lord Dalhousie desired peace—because the Commander-in-Chief attempted to usurp the power of Government, and, when mildly corrected, replied with intemperate language, and resigned.

To these statements Sir William Napier replies:—

It is true Sir Charles Napier has tendered his resignation on account of a difference between him and Lord Dalhousie; but it is not true that this difference arose about barrack building, or from any desire to make war, or because he disbanded the 66th Regiment, or that his language was intemperate and unbecoming, or that he resigned peevishly. The real cause of that step was a difference between him and the Governor-General on a vital point of public interest, accompanied by circumstances which rendered it imperative upon Sir Charles Napier to resign the high office conferred on him by his Sovereign; and he is prepared to justify his conduct to that gracious Sovereign and to the public, proudly confident that he has served both well, and would have served them better, if he had been permitted to combine such service with that self-respect which no man can relinquish without dishonour.

Upon the whole, the news from India is not of a character to give satisfaction in England; and the explanation of Sir Charles Napier will be looked forward to both with curiosity and anxiety.

WE have already given an abstract of the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the amount of official salaries. The voluminous evidence upon which the committee based their recommendations has since been published, and is rendered remarkable as containing the opinions of Sir Robert Peel on the important question of the remuneration to be given to the highest officers of the State. Some members of the committee were evidently bent upon retrenchment, even in these high quarters—retrenchment for the sake of retrenchment, without reference to the duty to be performed or those collateral considerations which are, in fact, more essential than those of mere money; but the statements and opinions of Sir Robert Peel must have convinced them of the necessity of caution. "I think," said he, "in answer to a question from Mr. Cobden, 'that those who wish to see the arena of public service open to all, without distinction of rank or fortune, ought not to contend for an undue limitation of official emoluments. Those emoluments ought to be sufficient to induce a man of great abilities and of very moderate means to enter into the public service; and it would be unjust to such a man to place him in immediate contact with men of great wealth, and leave him with insufficient means to maintain the proper dignity of the office which he held. I feel that very strongly. If you were to adopt that principle, you would confine the tenure of great offices to the aristocracy and to men of fortune. That would be a great public misfortune.' Sir Robert Peel spoke disinterestedly, for he himself possessed a fortune which rendered the official salary attached to the office of Prime Minister a matter of indifference; and his opinion, so emphatically expressed, would, if there had been any doubt upon the subject, have been sufficient to remove it from the minds of the most predetermined. The recapitulation afterwards made by the lamented statesman, of the position and qualifications of his predecessors in office, afforded a striking corroboration of his argument. "If," said he, "you review the great offices of state for the last fifty years—the office of Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, you will not find that aristocratic connexions have much influenced these appointments. In the cases of Mr. Pitt, of Mr. Addington, of Mr. Percival, and of Mr. Canning, it would surely be impossible to contend that aristocratic influence had determined their appointment. In other cases wherein persons of high family connexion have held the chief offices, it is because they have been the fittest persons for them. Lord Grey and Lord John Russell did not owe their appointments as Prime Minister to their aristocratic connexions, but to their superior personal qualifications, and to the confidence of their party. I do not think they owed it in the slightest degree to the accident of birth." Upon the whole, the evidence given before this committee establishes very clearly the fact, that, considering the position which our Ministers are compelled to hold, and the policy of opening the highest careers in the State to the ambition of men possessed of abilities but not of fortune, the nation is by no means extravagantly generous in remunerating them. If there be a doubt on any part of the subject, it relates to the higher diplomatic offices, and our chief Ambassadors, such as those in France, Spain, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. But even in this department, all but the very highest officers are under-paid. When we look into the inferior but still most useful and highly responsible offices in the gift of the Government, we find that niggardliness is our principle, not generosity. Many a merchant in the City of London pays his clerks with far more liberality than the Government of Great Britain pays the men who are entrusted with the more arduous clerkships of the State; and in one great and important department—that of the Post-office—by far the larger portion of its hardest-working and most useful employes are paid with a parsimony which a private gentleman or trader would be ashamed to dis-

play. The publication of the whole of the valuable evidence collected by the committee cannot fail to be useful in clearing up misconceptions, and in directing the energies of financial reformers to more vulnerable points. There is much room for a reform of the national expenditure, and a pressing necessity for a general re-adjustment of the public burdens. The great statesman whose opinions we have above quoted was the man to whom the country looked for accomplishing this task; and it is not the least of the reasons for its regret at his untimely loss, that it now looks in vain for a statesman with sufficient grasp of mind and clearness of purpose to undertake it as a whole. It can but hope, however, that the necessity will in due time bring forth the statesman, and that the financial affairs of the empire will find a minister who is able to regulate them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

BALMORAL, Sept. 2. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning. His Royal Highness afterwards went out shooting. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Marchioness of Douro. The younger members of the Royal family took walking exercise during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Lord James Murray, Sir George Couper, and Dr. Robertson had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

BALMORAL, Sept. 3. The Prince Consort went out shooting this morning, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen and Sir George Grey, and attended by Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon. The Queen drove out in the afternoon in an open carriage, with the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. The Prince of Wales rode out this afternoon, attended by Mr. Birch. The dinner party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Otter to the Prebendal stall of Somerly, in Chichester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. N. Rolfe to Morningthorpe, Norfolk. Rev. J. W. Chaloner to Newton Kyme, Yorkshire. Rev. J. Ley to Waldron, Sussex. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. Gibson to Ashby Magna. Rev. R. Allnutt to South Damerham, Wilts. Rev. C. L. Roys to Aldenham, Herts.

VACANCIES.—Barnham Town, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £135; patron, J. T. Mott, Esq.; Rev. E. N. Rolfe, promoted. Croxton, Cambridgeshire, diocese of Ely; value, £185, with residence; patron, S. Newton, Esq.; Rev. T. Kidd, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials:—The Rev. J. L. Walton a very massive silver salver, and a purse of 50 guineas, from the inhabitants of Selby. The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as Classical Professor and Dean of the East India College, Haileybury, a valuable piece of plate. The Rev. H. J. Stevenson, of Grimley-with-Hallow, Worcestershire, a testimonial of esteem from the inhabitants of that parish.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—E. Halford Vaughan, Esq., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and professor of Modern History, has been nominated one of her Majesty's Royal Commissioners to inquire into the state of that University.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The act of the late session relating to the ecclesiastical commissioners, under which the First and Second Church Commissioners, Lord Chichester and the Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, have been appointed, contains 29 sections. The salary of the First Church Commissioner is not to exceed £1200 a year, and that of the commissioner to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000. The First Church Commissioner and the commissioner appointed by the Archbishop are to be joint treasurers. The estates held in trust for the commissioners are to vest in the First Estates Commissioner. The church estates commissioners are to be "The Estates Committee," which committee is to manage all property of the commissioners. Two church estates commissioners are to be present at all meetings of the ecclesiastical commissioners. The episcopal fund of the commissioners is to be transferred to the common fund. Fixed incomes may be secured to Archbishops and Bishops appointed after the 1st January, 1845. There are provisions in the act respecting the endowments of the Deans of Salisbury and Wells; the income to each is to be £1500 a year. Deans appointed after the 10th of April last are not to hold any benefice not situated within a city or town. Benefices annexed to the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough are to be severed from the sees. The proceedings of the commissioners are to be laid before Parliament.

The Bishop of Gloucester has admonished the Rev. M. R. Whish for having interrupted divine service in St. Peter's Church, Bishopsworthy, by calling the Rev. H. Branner, the perpetual curate, to come down from the pulpit. His Lordship has also condemned Mr. Whish in the costs. It appears that Mr. Whish, who is vicar of Bedminster, deemed that he had authority in the church of Bishopsworthy, though it has been taken out of his parish and constituted a district church.

NAPIERIANA.—The *Englishman* (Indian paper) of the 28th of June gives the following:—"We have read several very characteristic letters, which we regret that we are not permitted to publish; but one has just been handed to us for that purpose, and we accordingly subjoin it. The affair, as related to us, is as follows:—A Mr. Morgan, employed in a public office, in sending a small sum due to Mr. Rowe, addressed him as Sergeant Rowe. The sergeant's better half was incensed at this, he being a tailor by trade, and employed in the clothing department, and probably expected to be addressed esquire. She wrote an angry letter to the offender, who, considering the sergeant implicated, complained to the commanding officer of the station, and not obtaining the redress he expected, forwarded his complaint to the Commander-in-Chief, from whom he received the following reply, which we think would have been recognised without the signature:—"Camp, 18th April, 1850.—Sir,—I have received your complaint, and your very sensible remarks on Mrs. Sergeant Rowe's letter. There is, as you say, nothing disgraceful in being a sergeant, any more than in being a tailor; which, by your letter, Sergeant Rowe appears to be. My opinion is that he who wears an uniform is of higher rank than he who makes it, and the sergeant is, in my mind, much the highest in rank of the two—all soldiers are gentlemen, and tailors are only tailors! But it seems that Mrs. Rowe thinks otherwise, and prefers being a tailor's wife to being an officer's wife. Now, in my opinion, a lady has a right to hold her own opinion on these matters, and I am unable to give you any redress, because my commission as Commander-in-Chief gives me no power to make ladies apologise for being saucy, which is an unfortunate habit that they fall into at times, and more especially those who are good-looking, which I suppose Mrs. Sergeant Rowe happens to be. As to the sergeant having written the letter, that is neither here nor there. Some husbands cannot well help doing as they are ordered, and he may be innocent of malice. The only thing that I can do is to advise you to apply to your superior, the collector and magistrate of Farnuckabad, who will represent the insult which has been put upon you by Mr. Sergeant Rowe (as you state), and, if possible, Major Tucker will endeavour to persuade the lady to apologise for calling you an ass. More than giving you this advice I cannot do. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Commander-in-Chief."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF RANK IN INDIA.—"Kussouli, July 5, 1850.—There have been some unpleasant matters here in the 14th Dragoons, and every court-martial has been sure to bring out something as to the running away at Chillianwalla. This has gone so far as to attract the attention of Sir Charles Napier, who, after inquiries, has determined that a general court-martial on the commanding officer should bring the matter to a conclusion, when the intelligence reached us of the commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel King) having shot himself."—*Morning Chronicle*.

PASSENGER TAX.—RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The amount of income-tax paid by railway companies for the year ended the 5th of April, 1849, is officially stated to have been as follows:—England and Wales, £168,886; Scotland, £16,035; total, £184,921. Amount of passenger-tax was—For England, £218,899 18s. 10d.; for Scotland, £19,009 15s.; total, £237,909 13s. 10d.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who is owner of very extensive possessions in the neighbourhood of Hawick, has set apart a field of several acres near the town for allotments to the working classes. Whether or not this will answer the purpose intended, namely, to allure these persons from drinking and other low pursuits, remains to be seen; but, certainly, the movement is in the right direction.

The *Times* of Monday announces that Viscount Fielding, M.P., has deserted the ranks of the Established Church, and gone over to the Church of Rome. During the last few weeks a rumour to that effect was in circulation, but we believe it was generally discredited. However, on Friday evening week, the fact of the noble Lord's secession was announced to the respective committees of the London Union on Church Matters and of the Metropolitan Church Union, with which bodies he was connected.

The Rev. Eyre Stewart Bathurst, rector of Kibworth, Beauchamp, Leicestershire, and formerly fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has resigned his living, value £1500 per annum, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Thursday last, by the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, at the Oratory, in Alester-street, in Birmingham.

The jury empanelled at Edinburgh to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Orion* have found the captain guilty of culpable neglect of duty, and the second mate of culpable and reckless neglect of duty. Thomas Henderson, the captain, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; and John Williams, the second mate, to seven years' transportation. George Langlands, the first mate of the vessel, was a subordinate officer, not on duty at the time of the wreck, and so escaped the consequences of the verdict which has been returned against his brother officers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—We understand that Capt. Herbert Wynn, of the 7th Fusiliers, will offer himself as a candidate for the county of Montgomery on Protectionist principles, in consequence of the death of his uncle, the late Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn.

ROCHDALE SAVINGS-BANK.—The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, has given orders that all those pensioners who had deposits in the Rochdale Savings-Bank shall have their dividends made up to twenty shillings in the pound.

SEAFOOD.—The preliminary mining operations at Seaford Cliff are nearly completed, and it is expected that the explosion will take place in about a fortnight. The two principal mines, of 12,000 lb. each, are reached by galleries driven at an inclination upwards from the face of the cliff, which is pierced at about 30 feet above the level of the beach. Three smaller charges, of 1000 lb. each, are placed above, at a depth of 40 feet from the surface, the whole to be fired simultaneously by means of voltaic battery. The whole operation is performed by a detachment of the Sappers and Miners, under the charge of Captain Frome, Royal Engineers. We intend to illustrate these very interesting operations.

THE HOP DUTY.—A meeting was held on Saturday last at Canterbury, at which it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the representatives of East Kent be requested to oppose a substitution of an acreage duty in lieu of the present method of charging the duty.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, the Town Council of Liverpool, by a majority of 36 to 11, resolved upon the establishment of a free public library. The proprietors of the Royal Institution in Colquitt-street, in that town, have agreed to hand over for the purpose, without any pecuniary consideration whatever, their library, museum, and gallery of arts, with the sole stipulation that these shall be kept in their usual state of efficiency.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—On Wednesday morning the solemn dedication of the cathedral, which has been erected by the Roman Catholic body in the city of York, took place. Several dignitaries of that Church, and a large number of its influential members, assembled with a view to take part in the proceedings. Although the tickets of admission were sold at 5s. each, they were eagerly purchased, and more would have been disposed of had the sacred edifice been capable of affording sufficient accommodation for all who applied. Shortly after ten o'clock, the Right Rev. Dr. John Briggs, Bishop of Trarlich and Vicar-Apostolic of the district of York; the Right Rev. Dr. James Gillis, Bishop of Limyra and Coadjutor Vicar-Apostolic of Edinburgh; the Right Rev. Dr. William Ullathorne, Bishop of Hetalons and Vicar-Apostolic of the central district; and the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; entered the cathedral, followed by a large number of priests in their sacerdotal robes, deacons, acolytes, and other officers of the cathedral. High mass was performed by the Rev. Robert Tate, D.D.; after which the ceremony of dedication or consecration took place. The sermon was preached by Dr. Gillis, Bishop of Limyra, who spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the efforts made by the Roman Catholic clergy to make more generally known the doctrines of their Church, as evidenced by the many remarkable conversions which had of late taken place. The new cathedral, which is a handsome structure, is dedicated to St. George. After the ceremony a collation was provided at the Festival Concert-room—the Hon. Charles Langdale presiding. A spacious church, dedicated to St. Marie, has been erected by the same body at Sheffield, and is to be consecrated by Bishop Briggs on Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

HERRINGS BY RAILWAY.—Not the least important part of the goods traffic of the Caledonian Railway at this period of the year is the enormous number of herrings which are now daily transmitted to the south. One day last week, a train was despatched from the station in Lothian-road with no less than 84 tons of this fish alone. The train, which was no ordinary sized one, could not, according to the most moderate computations, have contained less than half a million of this particular genus of the finny tribe.

It has been suggested to replace the extensive powder magazine, at Liscard, near Liverpool, by the erection of tall towers along the shore, and store the powder in the upper stories, which, in the event of explosion, would cause no injury below.

COMBINATION OF COACH AND CAR PROPRIETORS AT LIVERPOOL.—All the hackney-coach proprietors closed their establishments on Monday in consequence of a dispute with the Town Council relative to fares, which they allege are fixed by the Council at too low a rate to be remunerative. Great inconvenience is, consequently, felt. A full-dress concert was intended to be given on Tuesday at the Philharmonic Hall, but, in consequence of the "strike," the committee were obliged to issue a notice that ladies were not expected to appear in full dress.

THE CHARTIST COLONY AT SNIG'S END.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of recovering rents from the 152 allottees at Snig's End. On Wednesday week, bailiffs proceeded from Gloucester to serve fifty-two writs. The colonists, who had got intelligence of the coming storm, held a meeting on the preceding evening, and concerted their arrangements. On the appearance of the bailiffs, they intimated that they would "manure the land with their blood before it should be taken from them." The bailiffs, we understand, did not make a levy, being convinced by the statements of the colonists that it would be illegal and impracticable: illegal, because the colonists are not tenants; and impracticable because a most determined resistance would have been offered to them. The bailiffs, therefore, retired, and the colonists are now awaiting with some anxiety the next step of Mr. O'Connor towards his "children."

SALE OF CHARTIST ALLOTMENTS IN OXFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday last, the allotments at Minster Lovell (one of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's land schemes) were brought to the hammer, at Oxford, by order of the mortgagees, who have a claim of £5000 upon the whole of the estate, which, as described in the catalogue, comprises 297 acres of superior land (the superiority of the land may be inferred from the fact, that seven acres and a half, with a good shed upon it, realised £190 only), and 82 excellent cottages of three, four, and more rooms each. The auction was attended by a large number of occupiers and others, who were attracted to the room, no doubt expecting to see some fun, in consequence of the following having been circulated previous to the sale, more than for the purpose of purchasing:—"Minster Lovell Estate.—Notice is hereby given, that any persons purchasing any portion of the above-named property, which is advertised for sale at the Star Hotel, Oxford, on the 31st August, 1850, will thereby involve themselves in a suit in Chancery." One of the occupants, in addressing the auctioneer, said it was the intention of all of them to keep possession, or throw it into Chancery. This threat of not giving up peaceable possession by the present tenants (who considered the allotments theirs) seemed to have the effect of restraining persons from becoming purchasers, for out of the 85 lots only six were really sold; several were bought in, and for the greater majority of the lots there were no bidders. One lot, consisting of a cottage and four acres of land, with a rent-charge of £1 8s., and a land-tax of 4s., realised £250. Another, with two acres and proportionate outgoings, was knocked down for £125. The cottages cost building £150 each. A solicitor attended on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a singular character occurred on the London and South-Western Railway on Tuesday night. The 7 p.m. down train left the Waterloo-road station at the usual hour for Guildford, and proceeded onwards without meeting with any interruption until it had arrived about midway between Esher and Weybridge. Shortly after passing, however, the first-named station, the engine-driver espied on the line some moving objects. He therefore shut off the steam, and signalled to the guards to apply the brakes; but before they had sufficient time to do so, the engine came in contact with the obstruction in front, which was dashed to pieces. The driver proceeded on his journey, leaving word, as he went by the different stations, for inquiries to be made as to the extent of mischief done. On Wednesday morning, it was clearly ascertained that from 20 to 25 sheep had been literally cut to pieces, and their mangled remains were found scattered in sundry directions on the line. The same were picked up by the driver of the goods train, and conveyed to the nearest station. The animals, it seems, had obtained an entrance upon the line, owing to some defect in the palings which surrounded the meadow where they were at pasture.

FIRE IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—On Monday night, the village of Harboys, St. Ives, was thrown into the greatest confusion by the sudden outbreak of a fire, which involved in flames and reduced to ashes a large farmhouse, with all its stock of hay and straw, and twenty-one cottages, the inhabitants of which are now sheltered in the church, which was instantly opened for their reception. It originated in some children playing with lucifer matches near some hay and straw, which ignited, and so quickly spread its flames, that although the Ramsgate and the St. Ives engines were instantly on the spot and in full play, they could not check their fury before the above-named destruction took place. A collection is being made on behalf of the poor houseless villagers of Harboys.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—Information has been communicated to the authorities in Glasgow of an extensive forgery committed on the firm of Abraham Crocker and Co., tea and sugar merchants, London, by Mr. Calum, commission merchant, Paisley-road, Glasgow. The accused party has disappeared. He was last seen in London on the 17th of August, and, as far as can be conjectured, it is not unlikely that he has gone across the Atlantic, by the steamer which left Liverpool about that time. It is supposed that he has with him not less than £1000, forgeries of bills of exchange in the name of the firm on two of their customers to the amount of £475 having already been discovered, besides other sums in which he was behind with the firm.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out between eight and nine o'clock, on Sunday evening last, on the premises of Mr. W. Ledger, Ford Farm, Wrotham, Kent, the property of Sir W. Geary, Bart., which proved greatly destructive. The fire was first seen by Mrs. Ledger, from the dwelling-house, in an out-stack, at the corner of the stack-yard, which, with the lodges, forms a complete square close to the high-road. Almost in an instant the flames communicated with the other stacks and buildings, and ran completely round the premises. An express was immediately sent for the engines. The loss of property is lamentably great, including fourteen stacks, of which all but two, we believe, were corn; a granary, two stables, and a lodge, and about seventy quarters of cleaned corn. Nothing is known as to the cause of the fire, but it is too much to be feared that it may have been caused by some of the many strangers now loitering about the country, who mostly have pipes in their mouths, and seem utterly reckless as to the effect of the sparks or ashes which drop from them. The property was insured in the Kent Fire Office. The loss is estimated at about £1500.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO HOLYROOD.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 202.)

Castleton of Braemar.—The party arrived here about six o'clock, and stopped at Mr. Clark's to change horses. A large body of Mr. Farquharson's men, in the Highland costume, were likewise here, under charge of Master Farquharson. Lady Agnes Duff was also present to welcome them, and with whom her Majesty cordially shook hands. Flags were waving from the castle and a number of other places in the neighbourhood, and added considerably to the picturesque appearance of this beautiful place. So soon as the horses were changed they started for Balmoral, where they arrived about seven o'clock, being about ten hours from the time they left Edinburgh, the whole distance being 150 miles, whereof 100 miles was per railway, and the rest by post-horses. It required sixteen pair of post-

horses for each stage. Mr. Ross, of the Defiance Hotel, Cupar-Angus, supplied the horses thence to Spittal and Glenshee; Mr. Grant, thence to Castleton; and Mr. Clark, thence to Balmoral. We are happy to say, not the slightest accident occurred the whole way, although in some places the road is very steep, and the two luggage carriages weighed about six tons each, which is rather heavy for hilly roads.

Her Majesty, as usual, has been very fortunate for weather, as it has been very fine since her arrival at Balmoral.

ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HOLYROOD PALACE.

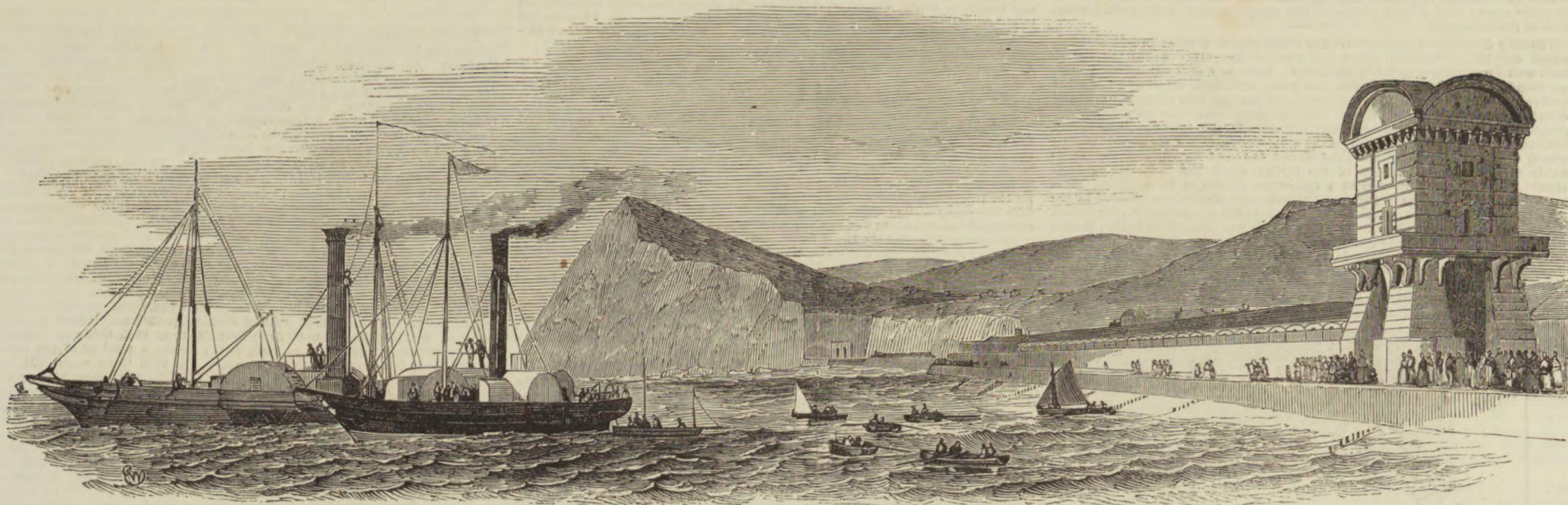
Bid vanish'd years their phantom flight reverse,
And moaning winds their demon tales rehearse,

Bring from oblivious shades, in grim array,
The bleeding victim in the fiercest fray;
Again arouse the echoes from their lair,
The midnight shriek of murder and despair;
That Peace may hear, and Truth secure behold
What nobler deeds triumphant times unfold;
That War's despoiling hand profanes no more
The palace hall, the tombs and temples hoar;
That o'er these towers, with ruin traced between,
May float the lull of love and rest serene;
That soft's the sleep that clouds the crown-capp'd throne
Of her whose dreams can shape few splendours past herown.

W. T. Young.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, AT EDINBURGH.



TEMPORARY STATION AT DOVER.—STEAMERS PREPARING TO START.

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN
DOVER AND CALAIS.

In our Journal of last week we described the accomplishment of the first tele-

graphic despatch, clearly printed in Roman type, from Dover, and received at the temporary station at Cape Grinez, near Calais, on the evening of Wednesday week, at nine o'clock. We now give a very interesting series of Engravings illustrative of this great scientific triumph, the details of which will be found

at page 186 of our last Number. Mr. Joh W. Brett was present at the Dover Station, watching the progressive success of the operations until the final signal of its entire completion was made in a clearly-printed message at Cape Grinez.



"THE GOLIATH" STEAMER "PAYING OUT" THE ELECTRIC WIRE.

THE ILLUSTRATION'S.

The first Engraving shows the Temporary Station at Dover, with the two

steamers preparing to start. In the second Engraving is seen the *Goliath*, accompanied by H. M. packet *Widgeon*, "paying out" the electric wire. The

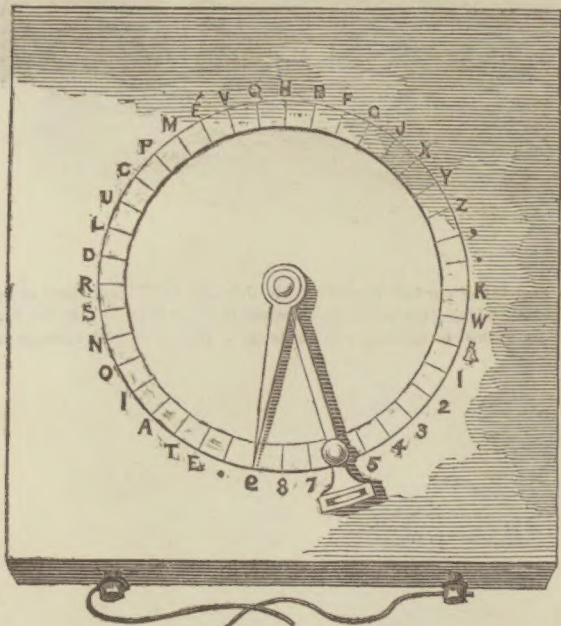
third scene is a view of Cape Grinez, and the taking of the wire up the rock. Next is the Communicator, or Dial Plate; and, lastly, is the Apparatus by



THE ELECTRIC WIRE AT CAPE GRINEZ.

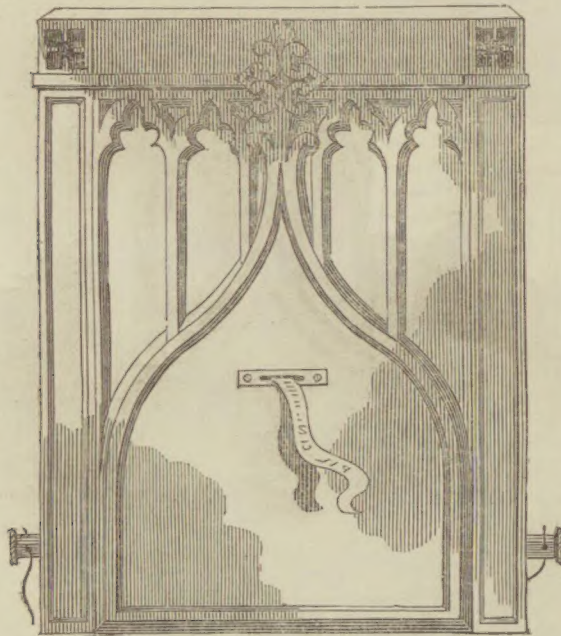
which the Message is printed and delivered from the communicator on the opposite coast; with a cross section of the wire, insulated with gutta percha, both of the actual size.

The only conjectured difficulty on the route was at a point in mid-channel, called the Ridge, between which and another inequality called the Varne, both well known and dreaded by navigators, there is a deep submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being seventeen miles and the other twelve miles in length. Here ships encounter danger, lose their anchors, and drift; and troling nets of fishermen are frequently lost. The submarine telegraph line was, however, successfully submerged. On nearing Cape Grinez the soundings become very rugged, and the coast dangerous; but by steady and cautious manipulation, the *Goliath* delivered her cargo of wire to be safely connected with the end of the tubing which had been laid at Cape Grinez, and run up the cliff to a temporary station at its summit. This was completed the same evening, and every accommodation was afforded by the officials at the lighthouse, in the use of lanterns and lamps, so that at nine o'clock the same evening (the 28th of August) a message was printed, in legible Roman letters, upon a long strip of paper, by Mr. Jacob Brett's printing telegraph, in the station on the French coast, in the sight of a numerous audience of the French officials and others, amidst tremendous cheers of all present at the success; and three times three resounded on all sides for the Queen of Great Britain, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and the French nation. The line is in rapid course of completion by land from Grinez to Calais.



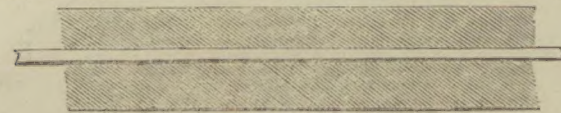
COMMUNICATOR OR DIAL PLATE.

The originating of telegraphic communication between London and Paris, and the European continent, is due to the enterprise of an Anglo-French Company, *en commandite*, first established in Paris by Mr. Jacob Brett, who obtained a decree from the French Government under Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which, together with authorizations from the various departments of the English Government, confers on Mr. Brett, for a period of ten years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication between Dover and Calais. When the gigantic nature of the undertaking is considered, it cannot create much surprise that, at the time Messrs. Brett first proposed by letter to Sir Robert Peel to carry out this and similar projects, by submarine and subterranean telegraphs, great doubts existed in the minds of most of our leading men of the possibility of its accomplishment. The great problem is, however, now solved.



PRINTING APPARATUS.

In a letter from Dover, dated Wednesday the 4th inst., it is stated that the wire so successfully submerged last week has been cut asunder among the rocks at Cape Grinez, where the physical configuration of the French coast has been found unfavourable for it as a place of holdfast or fixture. All communication between coast and coast has consequently been suspended for the present. The precise point where the breakage took place is 200 yards out at sea, and just where the twenty miles of electric line that had been streamed out from Dover joins on to a leaden tube, designed to protect it from the surge beating against the beach, and which serves the purpose of conveying it up the front of the cliff to the telegraph station on the top. This leaden conductor, it would appear, was of too soft a texture to resist the oscillation of the sea, and thereby became detached from the coil of gutta percha wire that was thought to have been safely encased in it. The occurrence was, of course, quickly detected by the sudden cessation of the series of communications that have been sustained since the first sinking of the electric cable between here and Cape Grinez, though at first it was a perplexing point to discover at what precise spot the wire was broken or at fault. This, however, was done by hauling up the line at intervals, which disclosed the gratifying fact that since its first sinking it had remain *in situ* at the bottom of the sea, in consequence of the leaden weights or clamps that were strung to



INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRE.

it at every 16th of a mile. The operation was accomplished by Messrs. Brett, Reid, Wollaston, and Edwards, who attended to the management of the telegraph without intermission, and who are now, with their staff, removing the wire to a point nearer Calais, where, from soundings, it has been ascertained that there are no rocks, and where the contour of the coast is favourable. It is thought that for the present leaden tube a tube of iron must be substituted, the present apparatus being considered too fragile to be permanently answerable. The experiment, as far as it has gone, proves the possibility of the gutta percha wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof insulator, and that the weights on the wire are sufficient to prevent its being drifted away by the currents, and of sinking it in the sands. It is not intended to make use of the wire for commercial and newspaper purposes until the connexion of it with the telegraphs of the South-Eastern and that now completed on the other side from Calais to Paris is effected. Should the one wire answer, it is intended eventually to run out 20 or 30 more, so as to have a constant reserve in the event of accident in readiness. This huge re-telegraph of electric line will represent 400 miles of telegraph submerged in the sea; and, as each will be a considerable distance apart, a total water width of six or eight miles in extent.

On Thursday afternoon, his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited the Telegraph. The wires are carried in temporarily at the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. In the absence of Mr. Reid, the telegraph engineer, who superintended laying the wires across the Channel, his foreman showed the noble Duke the working of the instruments, and explained to him how the wires were insulated, and the plan adopted for laying them across. At the Duke's request, he also furnished

him with a specimen of the insulated wire. His Grace seemed highly pleased, and would, no doubt, appreciate this wonderful agency that could communicate in a second of time between this country and the Continent. On Tuesday, the Duke again visited the Telegraph, with a party of ladies; but there was no person in attendance who could explain the operations.

IRELAND.

CONCILIATION HALL.—Mr. John O'Connell on Monday announced the approach of another death amongst the nine lives of Conciliation Hall. He said that they could not continue in possession of the hall unless the people, that is, the Repealers, supplied the means of paying £60 a year rent and £30 a year taxes; and it would be necessary for some person to become personally liable for the payment of these sums. He could not himself, in justice to his family, take this responsibility upon him; and, unless in the course of four weeks the country should give him some assurance of support so as to secure the payment of the rent and taxes, they could not continue in the building where they then held their meeting. He also made the further melancholy announcement that the rent for the week was only £8 9s.

AUSTRIAN SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE IRISH POOR.—The *Evening Post* contains the following:—"The Austrian Government having placed £3200 at the disposal of the Synod for the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland, the allocation of that sum was made—£1200 for the relief of the province of Munster, £1200 for a similar purpose in Connaught, and £800, we believe, equally between Leinster and Ulster."

The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland entertained Sir B. Brodie at dinner, in Dublin, on Friday; and in the course of the proceedings Sir Philip Crampton presented the distinguished guest with a complete set of the instruments used in the treatment of aneurism by compression.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION TO IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* points out a result of the recent successful extension of the submarine telegraph, which appears almost inevitable, namely, the necessity which must soon be created of carrying on the intelligence communication with America through Ireland. If, as the *Freeman* argues, the thirty miles strait between Dover and the French coast has been spanned by the telegraphic wire, there is no reason whatever why the sixty miles strait between Holyhead and Kingston should not be similarly spanned; and as the wires could, of course, be conveyed to the point of Ireland which would offer most advantage for the purpose, it necessarily follows that the line of intelligence could thus be shortened to some considerable extent, and consequently that a transatlantic steamer touching at such a telegraphic terminus in Ireland, would have an advantage over one passing uninterruptedly between America and Liverpool. There are, it is suggested by the *Freeman*, two ways of meeting this necessity: either to start the mail steamers direct from some Irish western port, say Galway; or, if they must still sail from Liverpool, at least that they should make Ireland a touching point both going and returning, and in this latter case, Cork, or some south-western Irish port, would, most probably, be the point selected.

INDIAN CORN.—Notwithstanding that no sales of Indian corn of importance take place at present, owing to the prolific and superior crop of potatoes, which are consumed by the labouring classes for the first time since the famine, cargoes of maize continue to arrive in Queenstown, Cork. On Tuesday week six vessels with maize, and three with wheat, arrived.

THE CROPS.—The harvest crops continue to be spoken of in all quarters as in the most favourable condition, and the reaping process is actively carried on in most of the midland and several other counties.

EJECTMENTS.—The *Tuam Herald* supplies the following:—"A few days since, the inhabitants of the village of Carras, county Mayo, numbering, we understand, upwards of thirty families, were dispossessed, and their houses razed to the ground. The property is that of the Nolans, minors; and we believe the proceedings were instituted by order of the Court of Chancery."

EXCURSIONS.—The excursion trains have filled Killarney with visitors from England and other distant places. There never was a season when these beautiful lakes and surrounding scenery were so thronged with admiring strangers. On Thursday night week the proprietor of one hotel alone was compelled to fit up thirty-six beds for temporary accommodation besides his ordinary supply; and on all the other hotels there was a similar pressure.

EMIGRATION.—The *Waterford Mail* gives the following account of the progress of emigration from that port:—"Yesterday we witnessed the self-expatriation of some hundreds of the most respectable-looking class of farmers and their families, by the Liverpool steamers, that we have seen during the present year. We prognosticated in a former number, that, as the harvest advances, the tide of emigration will continue to increase; and the prediction was fully realised yesterday and yesterday se'nnight."

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN!—The *Cork Constitution* publishes the following circumstantial letter:—"Courtmarsherry, Aug. 29. Sir,—The following particulars, the accuracy of which need not be questioned, will, I doubt not, interest many of your readers:—The different fishing establishments on the shore of this extensive bay, extending from the Old Head of Kinsale to the Seven Heads, have been within the last few days abundantly supplied with fish of every description, and the greatest activity prevails to profit by the bounty which has been thus sent to us literally in shoals. It has been noticed, too, that some description of fish, haak, for instance, have been captured further within the limits of the inner harbour than was ever known before. In fact, as I heard it observed, the fish were literally leaping ashore. These novel appearances, however, it was my lot to see fully accounted for yesterday. At about one o'clock A.M., when sailing in my yacht, with a slight breeze off shore, about two miles to the south of the beacon erected on the Barrel Rocks, one of the party of four gentlemen on board (Mr. B., of Bandon) drew attention towards the structure mentioned, with the interrogatory of 'Do you see anything queer about the Barrels?' In an instant the attention of all on board was rivetted on an object which at first struck me as like the upheaved thick end of a large mast, but which, as it was made out plainer, proved to be the head of some huge fish or monster. On bearing down towards the object, we could distinctly see, with the naked eye, what I can best describe as an enormous serpent without mane, or fur, or any like appendage. The portion of the body above water, and which appeared to be rubbing or scratching itself against the beacon, was fully 30 feet long, and in diameter I should say about a fathom. With the aid of a glass it was observed that the eyes were of immense size, about nine inches across the ball, and the upper part of the back appeared covered with a furrowed shell-like substance. We were now within rifle-shot of the animal, and, although some on board exhibited pardonable nervousness at the suggestion, it was resolved to fire a ball at the under portion of the body whenever the creature's unwieldy evolutions would expose its vulnerable part. The instant the piece was discharged the monster rose, as if impelled by a painful impulse, to a height which may appear incredible—say at least thirty fathoms—and, culminating with the most rapid motion, dived or dashed itself under water with a splash that almost stopped our breaths with amazement. In a few moments all disturbance of the water subsided, and the strange visitor evidently pursued its course to seaward. On coming up to the beacon, we were gratified to find adhering to the supports numerous connected scaly masses, such as one would think would be rubbed from a creature 'coating,' or changing its old skin for a new one. These interesting objects can be seen at the Horse Rock Coast Guard station, and will repay a visit. These particulars I have narrated in the clearest manner I am able; and if others, in other boats, who had not so good an opportunity of seeing the entire appearance of the animal as those in my boat had, should send you a more readable account of it, I pledge myself none will more strictly adhere to the real facts.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, ROGER W. TRAVERS."

Sixty thousand people want every week the art of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and would feel a blank in their lives if they were deprived of it; and it is curious to remark how progressively the art in that periodical has improved since its commencement. The art of that paper is decidedly useful art, mixed up with the events and sympathies of the day; and to this cause—a very natural and wholesome one—we may attribute its surpassing success, whilst other illustrated, and even cheaper, periodicals, which treated of subjects more foreign and unnecessary to every-day life, have become extinct. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is itself a great fact, full of hope for the progress of design.—*Journal of Design.*

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Indians in the west of the state seemed resolved to cut out work for the Texans, as will be shown by the following gleanings from various journals. The *Western Texan*, of the 18th July, says:—"Last evening several persons arrived in town, bringing an Indian head-dress, shield, and quiver of arrows. They stated that, yesterday morning, a party of Indians attacked the rancho of Mr. Flores, on the San Antonio river, about twenty miles below this place, and drove off most of his horses. He immediately collected a company of men and started in pursuit. On overtaking the Indians they forsook their stolen horses and fled, but were so closely pursued that they left their own horses, which were captured, and many of their dresses, among which were those brought in. Mr. Flores regained all his horses. We have not been able to learn the number of the Indians, but understand that the whole country between the San Antonio river and the Cibola is infested with them. We have learned with regret, says the *Houston Telegraph* of the 1st instant, from a gentleman who has just arrived from Bexar, that the whole country between the San Antonio and Cibola is infested with hostile Indians. They are dispersed in numerous small bands, in all directions, from the head of the Cibola to the vicinity of Goliad, and fears are entertained that several settlers have been massacred. These Indians pass by the military stations as if the soldiers were so many cattle. They have stolen horses and murdered citizens, almost in sight of the headquarters of the commanding general. This new incursion, just after an official notice had been promulgated that an efficient force would be sent out to chastise them, has tended to destroy all confidence in the general government. All the papers in Western Texas are filled with accounts of Indian atrocities. And while these go unpunished, the people meet in masses and threaten to take possession of New Mexico. We advise our newly acquired sister to try her hand at whipping the Indians first, and after she is through with that, then she will be better prepared for her second expedition to Santa Fé. The *Victoria Advocate* learns that several murders and robberies have recently been committed by the Indians west of the Nueces, and in the neighbourhood of San Patricio and Black Point. There are said to be a large number of Indians now in the section of country above referred to. A rumour has reached Victoria that Mr. Charles Harrison and a Mexican named Castro have been recently murdered by the Indians, a short distance west of the Nueces. The *Western Star* gives a rumour prevalent in the Red River counties, that there are about 6000 Indians gathered on that frontier, with hostile intentions."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held last Monday evening; J. F. Stephens, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. Mr. Shepherd exhibited specimens of *Rhodaria sanguinalis*, taken at New Brighton, by Mr. Gregson; also, some black varieties of *Elachista Linnaella*. Mr. S. Stephens exhibited a pair of the very rare *Papilio Ornithoptera Priamus*, from Richmond River, New Holland. Mr. Douglas exhibited specimens of *Odontia dentalis*, found on *Echium vulgare*, at Folkestone; and several other rare *Lepidoptera*. Mr. White read a note on a specimen of *Monochamus sutor* which had bored through a leaden pipe that happened to oppose its exit from the wood in which it had passed its larva and pupa states; he also exhibited a small, but most interesting collection of Indian insects received from Mrs. Hamilton.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Wednesday, to receive the report of the committee of management, and to elect his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge president, in the room of his late father. The report stated that during the past quarter legacies to the amount of £3250 had been bequeathed; £2000 Consols from Mr. Jonas Davis, and £1125 from Mr. Robert Nicholson, and £100 cash from Mr. J. H. Peacock. Since June last 973 in-patients had been discharged, of whom 465 were cured, 442 relieved, and 66 had died; 298 patients now remained in the hospital. During the quarter there had been 1872 out-patients. The number of accidents had also materially increased. In 1842 there were 5503 accidents of all denominations. In 1843 there were 5666; in 1844, 6012; in 1845, 6555; in 1846, 7019; in 1847, 8277; in 1848, 9016; in 1849, 9011; giving a total of 57,149 received merely for accidents during the eight years. In 1835 there were 2735 in-patients, of whom 277 died, being ten per cent. In 1836 there were 2813, of whom 309 died, being 10½ per cent. In 1837 there were 2916, of whom 418 died, being 14 per cent. In 1838 there were 2961, of whom 376 died, being 12½ per cent. In 1839 there were 3247, of whom 305 died, or 9½ per cent.; this sudden decrease having probably arisen from the completion of a more effective drainage in the hospital during that year. The income of the hospital up to January last amounted to £15,235, of which sum the expenditure was something short; and the estate of the hospital, including the recent legacies, amounted to £190,598, which sum was invested in various modes, and yielded an income of more than £7000. The calls, however, on the hospital, were much on the increase. The report was adopted, and it having been intimated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had consented to become the president of the institution, he was unanimously elected, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held in the Court-room of the institution, in Gray's Inn-road, for general business; the Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. During the past year there had been 851 patients admitted into the wards, and 27,339 out-patients had received advice and medicine; being together 28,190 totally destitute poor relieved, and a grand total since its foundation of 310,540.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern on Thursday; Mr. Ralph Ricardo in the chair. The report presented to the meeting stated, that during the past three months two legacies, of £500 each, had been left to the charity by Miss A. M. Clarke and Mr. W. Blomfield. There were now about 100 boys in the Farm School at Redhill, who had successfully secured a very abundant harvest. The report was adopted; a resolution carried authorizing the committee of management to complete the purchase of the farm; and Messrs. T. Alcock, M.P., and J. W. Freshfield, High-Sheriff of Surrey, added to the committee.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOLS.—On Saturday morning last the first stone of the Westbourne Schools, Westbourne Park, Paddington, was laid by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, in the presence of several of the subscribers and those interested in the undertaking. Numbers of the children who are hereafter to benefit by the instruction given in the schools were present, and were addressed in a most appropriate manner by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, minister of the Lock Hospital, in connexion with which the schools are founded, the members of the congregation being the principal subscribers. Upwards of half an acre of land has been purchased for the site, at an expense of nearly £700, and is the joint gift of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and the Rev. Edmund Holland, the former gentleman being also a large subscriber to the building fund. Mr. F. W. Porter, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, is the architect to the building, which will be of fire-proof construction. The style is Domestic Tudor, and will cost, including the fittings and enclosure of the site, about £2500; the contract being taken by Messrs. Winsland and Holland. As yet the subscriptions fall far short of this sum, but we hope that soon they will amount to what is required to complete so desirable an undertaking, and one so necessary in a neighbourhood where several hundreds of children are now rising into youth without education of any sort.

CHANCERY REFORM.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Wm. Carpenter delivered a public lecture upon the delays and abuses in the Court of Chancery, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings. The lecture was numerously attended. The heads touched upon were the unreasonable protraction of suits, and the difficulty of eventually obtaining a final and complete decision—the enormous expenses attendant upon suits, and which many poor persons being unable to bear, forfeited their claims to that to which they were probably justly entitled—the great cost of the Court itself, and the high salaries paid to its officers for comparatively trifling services. Mr. Carpenter illustrated these points by many cases in which much suffering and loss were entailed upon individuals and families even after the original promoter of the suits had ceased to exist.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The transfer-books for the undermentioned annuities, due the 10th of October next, will be closed and opened as follows:—Bank Stock, from Friday the 13th inst. to Friday the 18th of October; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, ditto to ditto; Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, from Thursday the 12th inst. to Friday the 18th of October; Long Annuities, from ditto to ditto; Annuities for Terms of Years, from ditto to ditto.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The removal of the houses in Cannon-street, to make room for the new thoroughfare from Blackfriars to London-bridge, is rapidly progressing. The destruction of the buildings between Budge-row and Cloak-lane have been completed, and the churchyard enclosed. Operations have been commenced from the corner of Cannon-street, and in the course of a few days nearly twenty houses will be entirely removed. Two new and handsome houses have been already erected along the line of the new street. A good deal of inconvenience is at present caused to passengers by the dust and the partial destruction of the road, but this will be more than compensated for by the improved state of the localities. It will not be long before the removal of the buildings will be complete, and operations for the roadway will be at once commenced.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—An official return, published pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, of the flushing work done in the Surrey and Kent divisions of the metropolitan sewers, gives the following results:—The total number of yards of sewer flushed out during thirty-one weeks ending 31st July, was 377,574; the amount paid, £2230 2s. 4d.; cost per mile, £10 7s. 10d.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—The supplies of fruits of every description now in season, at present taking place from the continental states of Europe, and more especially from Belgium, France, and Holland, are enormous, and form an important addition to the home supplies to the metropolitan markets. The supplies of fruits from Belgium, &c., within these few days, have been larger than on any former occasions, in many cases exceeding 5000 packages of all kinds of fruits.

PROPOSAL TO CONVERT THE THAMES TUNNEL INTO A SEWER FOR DRAINING THE MIDDLESEX SIDE OF THE METROPOLIS.—A proposal has been forwarded to Lord Ebrington, as chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, by Mr. James Graham Harding, a gentleman of independent property, although a practical man, residing in Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the conversion of the Thames Tunnel into a means of draining the whole of the Middlesex side of the metropolis, and carrying the sewage into the main sewer of the Ravensbourne, on the Surrey side, as proposed by the engineer of the Sewers Commission for the drainage of the whole south side of the river. Mr. Harding's proposal is as follows:—Let a sewer be formed along the side of the river so as to receive all the present sewers and drains into it which are above and below the Thames Tunnel; next, make two sewers along the bottom of the Thames Tunnel to the Surrey side, emptying themselves into the intended main sewer proposed to be made, according to the plan of Mr. Frank Forster. By adopting this plan, it would be making a valuable use of part of the Thames Tunnel, and a ready way to get rid of the vast amount of filth which at present pollutes the river Thames, to the great injury of the health of the inhabitants of London.

NOVA MOTIVE.—At the Polytechnic Institution is a new mode of propulsion now being demonstrated, which, under this title, consists of a series of carriages travelling along with their own motor, in the form of a tube, which is flexible and air-tight. This tube has a series of side valves, entirely under the care of a guard, who, by levers, has perfect control over his train. The application is very ingenious, and is the invention of a mechanic. Along the whole line of railway is laid a pipe of any given diameter, in connexion with which a series of pistons are fixed between the rails intended to receive the tube above-mentioned in its passage. In these pistons are atmospheric valves opening into the fixed pipe, which is always kept exhausted, so that, when the train passes over the pistons, the side valves in the tube are opened by means of inclined planes communicating with other levers, which levers are raised up on the train passing. The atmosphere existing in the tube consequently rushes from the tube to supply the vacuum, and the train is impelled by external atmospheric pressure. The inventor, Mr. Weston, with several other practical mechanics, formed into a society, called the Inventors' Protection Society, has executed the illustration of a system by which the inventor states great saving may be accomplished.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, as the *Jessie Blossom* brig, Harker, master, was coming up the Pool under sail, a boat containing four persons shot out from behind a tier of ships. The boat was struck amidships, and the entire party thrown into the water; one clung to the fore-chains and was got out; another was saved by the crew of the brig; but the two others, John Bailey and Alfred Webber, unhappily sank and were drowned.

ROBBERY AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday some expert thief effected an entrance into the City Marshal's Chamber, at the Mansion House, and, amongst other property, stole the Marshal's holster pistols. Notwithstanding the number of police in attendance, the thief got clear off with his booty.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

Central Committee Office, No. 454, West Strand, 2nd Sept., 1850.

Sir,—Although the 31st of August was fixed to close the subscription to the Working Man's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, the committee find it necessary to extend the period to the 17th inst., by which day it is hoped that all those who have undertaken to obtain contributions will finally close their lists, giving to the working classes, in the meantime, the fullest opportunity of contributing each his mite, in token of gratitude to the statesman who, at the sacrifice of political power, of personal friendships, and Government patronage, devoted himself successfully to the accomplishment of measures directed solely to the welfare of the industrious members of the community.

The amount of subscriptions may be sent either to the Bank of England or to this office.

An earnest effort should be made between this time and the day named for the cessation of the subscription.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Strand.

THE CIVIC CHAIR.—In consequence of Michaelmas-Day falling this year upon Sunday, the election of chief magistrate of the City of London will take place on Saturday, the 28th inst. The sheriffs elect, Aldermen Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, Esqrs., will be sworn in on the 27th inst. The choice of the livery for Lord Mayor will, it is expected, fall upon Alderman Musgrove, who was elected Alderman of Broad-street Ward in 1842, and served the office of Sheriff in 1843, and is now the senior Alderman below the chair.

THE GREEN PARK.—Workmen are engaged in forming new walks in the Green Park, in consequence of the improvements in front of Buckingham-place. A portion of the ride up Constitution-hill will be curtailed, and the railings carried back into the Park. One of the walks forms a mall between some fine trees, and seats will be on each side.

THE SUNDAY POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—On Sunday last, by command of the Postmaster-General, there was a general delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the metropolitan districts and the provinces. In the majority of cases the delivery commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and terminated at half-past ten in the forenoon; and although in some instances it began rather later, in no case was it permitted during the hours of Divine service. It is generally understood by the authorities that no further modifications on points of detail will affect the existing regulations in the London district (country) department, though further orders will be shortly issued with reference to the Sunday duty in many of the more distant post towns.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—On Tuesday, in pursuance of ancient charter, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities proceeded to Smithfield, when the usual proclamation for holding Bartholomew Fair was made. The ceremony, although legally necessary, is now a mere farce. The "Fair" consisted of only three booths for the sale of gilt gingerbread, and some dozen barrows of itinerant dealers in apples, nuts, and children's toys.

SEIZURE OF AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—On Monday a seizure of an illicit distillery on a large scale was effected by Messrs. Frederick Pargeter and Benjamin Elmy, officers of Excise. From information received, the officers proceeded to No. 7, Carlisle-street, Bethnal-green, but were unable to gain admission by repeated knocking at the front door. Mr. Pargeter then made his way to the back, leaving Mr. Elmy to keep watch at the front. A new and unexpected difficulty in the way of gaining an entrance at the back, however, presented itself; for on Mr. Pargeter going towards it, he found a ferocious dog chained outside, so as to have a complete range of the back-door, and there was another of a similar description inside the house. The one on the outside was soon disposed of, an entrance was made by breaking open the door, and, by stratagem, the other dog was secured. Mr. Pargeter then passed through the house, and opened the front door to Mr. Elmy. They then made a search of the house, but found no person within. It was evident, from the appearance of the house, however, that the owners of it had been alarmed, and anticipated the visit of the officers, as the still had been taken from the brickwork, but in such a way that it could easily be replaced when an opportunity served, as a quantity of molasses fermented wash was prepared to commence operations. The still, with the fittings and apparatus, was then conveyed to the Excise warehouses in Broad-street.

DAHLIA SHOW.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society held their last flower show of the season on Wednesday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The assortment of dahlias and hollyhocks was magnificent, and greatly surpassed, both in the number and beauty of the specimens presented, anything that we remember to have seen at the former exhibitions of the same society. There was also a very fair display of ericas, clorodendrons, and fuchsias; and Mr. E. P. Francis, of Hertford, exhibited a very fine collection of roses, which were especially worthy of notice at this advanced period of the season. The weather was exceedingly propitious.

PUBLIC BILLS.—The number of public bills introduced into the House of Commons during the session of 1850, and which received the Royal assent, was 114. The number introduced, but subsequently either withdrawn or lost, was 49.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, August 31st:—Males, 727; females, 734; total, 1461. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 451; females, 431; total, 882. This return shows that the health of London is now better than it usually is at this season of the year. The average of the ten corresponding weeks (1840-49) is 1078; or, corrected for the increase of population, 1176. If the week of 1849 is omitted (when 2796 persons died), the corrected average is 968; and the deaths last week are less by 87 than this number. In the last week of August, 1849, cholera carried off 1603; diarrhoea, 234 lives. In the corresponding week of this year the deaths from cholera were 4; from diarrhoea, 118; and at the present time there is no trace of Asiatic cholera in London. A costermonger, with diseased kidneys, died of English cholera, in Walworth, on August 21. Three cases of cholera infantum were also registered in the week. The following are the particulars of the four deaths:—On the 30th of August, at Windsor Cottages, Kensal Town, the daughter of a single woman, aged 4 months, "cholera infantum (seven days), dysentery." On the 27th of August, at 110, Lillington-street, Westminster, the son of a journeyman carpenter, aged 5 months, "cholera infantum (2 days)." On the 21st August, at 1, Union-street, East-street, St. Peter's, Walworth, a costermonger, aged 25 years, "cholera infantum, kidneys diseased."—*Post mortem.* On the 28th July, at the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, the daughter of a barrack-master, aged 11 months, "cholera infantum (five days)." In addition to diarrhoea, the two zymotic cases that deserve attention are typhus and scarlatina; typhus was fatal to 14 children, to 23 adults between the ages of 15 and 60, and to 3 old people, in all to 40 persons; scarlatina and putrid sore throat to 28 children under the age of 15, to 4 adults, and to 1 person in advanced life. Scarlatina, which is so fatal to young persons, has been advancing slowly for the last thirty weeks; it was fatal in the three series of ten weeks in 146, 183, and 212 cases. It will be observed in the registrar's notes, that, as is usually the case, the disease has prevailed with severity in particular localities. The prevalence of intolerable fetid exhalations from the sewers during the week appears to have attracted attention. What would be thought of the arrangements of a city in which the smoke was poured from the street level? yet it is known that smoke is much less noxious than the poisonous vapours that are still suffered to exhalate from the gully-holes into the streets and houses of the metropolis. If an epidemic of scarlatina is impending, the removal of this nuisance should be immediately considered, as nothing tends more to make scarlatina a putrid disease than stinking putrescent vapours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By the Greenwich observations, the mean reading of the barometer was 29.979 inches, or much higher than the previous weeks. The mean temperature of the Thames was 61 deg.; of the air, 56.9 deg.; which is 3.5 deg. below the average. The wind was south-west and north-west, and often stagnant; travelling at the rate of 230 or 325 miles a day for three days, and from 40 to 85 miles daily during the last four days of the week. Rain fell on Monday and Wednesday, but it was not the one-seventh part of an inch.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return, which was ordered to be made on the motion of Mr. Brotherton, and which has just been printed, gives the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in the session of 1850, stating for each day, the date of the month, and the day of the week, the hour of meeting and the hour of adjournment, and the total number of hours occupied in the sittings of the House, and the average time; and also showing the number of hours on which the House sat each day, and the number of hours after midnight; and the number of entries in each day's votes and proceedings. We have not room to give the details of each day's sitting, but the following is the summary:—

Months.	Number of days of sittings.	Number of hours of sitting.	Number of hours after midnight.	Number of entries in votes.
Jan. and Feb.	21	156 0	8 1/2	1399
March	18	140 1/2	12 1/2	1079
April	17	140 22	11 1/2	1204
May	18	149 57	17 1/2	1433
June	20	181 50	23 1/2	1168
July	23	236 1/2	0	1564
August	12	99 20	9 1/2	726
Total	129	1104 14	104 1/2	8571

Average time per diem. 8 hours, 33 min. 25 secs.

The longest sittings were:—On the 22nd of July, 15 hours; July the 9th, 14 1/2 hours; and on the 23th of that month and the 1st of August, when the House sat 14 1/2 hours each day.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—A return has just been issued, which was prepared on the motion of Mr. Brotherton, of the total number of acts passed in each session since the year 1800, distinguishing the number of public, private, and local and personal acts. It shows that the total number of Acts of Parliament which have passed since 1800 is 14,362; of these 5392 were public acts. The number of local, personal, and private acts which passed between 1800 and 1843-4 was 2393. In that year the private acts were placed under a separate heading. The number of local and personal acts which have passed since 1844-5 was 4570, and of private acts 2393. The greatest number of acts which passed in one year was in 1816, when not less than 562 were carried; of these 117 were public, and 445 local and personal (chiefly railways). It is, then, singular that, generally speaking, a greater number of public acts were passed each year previous to 1819 than since that time.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. N.—We repeat, that Problem No. 344 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

T. W. Plymouth, must send a copy of the solution he mentions; but, as the Problem cannot possibly be solved in three moves, he will, perhaps, before again troubling us, re-examine it once more.

AS RIGHT YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The first of Jacquin's three curious positions should be—White: King at his R 4th, Q at K R 6th, P's at K R 4th and Q R 2d. Black: King at his Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; P's at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 6th. White to move and win.

H. H. Holyhead.—The fine study in our last, by Messrs. Kling and Horwitz, is anything but the simple affair your solution would make it. Up to the present time, out of our many hundred correspondents, three only have hit upon the proper *modus operandi*, and one of these is a lady.

SEMLA.—In the first variation which we gave to the 17th move in the game last week, instead of carrying on the count to the 23d move, we might have terminated it by checkmate with the Bishop a move before.

JUDY.—Quite right in both particulars.

W. R. Glasgow.—Your solution, though differing somewhat from the author's, is indisputable. We have received the same key from several of our most acute communicants, and can discover no flaw in it.

MOX.—It is too true, we fear, that M. St. Amant is about to leave Europe for some years, on an expedition to California.

A YOUNG AMATEUR, Madrid.—The Problem No. 343, by Herr Ries, cannot be solved as you submit. At the third move, you overlook the fact that Black can take the Bishop with the Queen.

J. W. Haddington.—Your first "Problem" is a palpable mate of one move, instead of three; the next an equally obvious one of two moves in lieu of four; and the third too simple for the weakest beginner.

JUVENIS.—The enigmas in our last were peculiarly clever, but it is a reproach to the sagacity of our numerous correspondents that so few have succeeded in solving them.

PRESIDENT.—As the demand for the "Staunton Chessmen" will in all probability this season exceed even that of last, the public should be on their guard against the vile imitations which we have had attempted to be palmed on us for the real ones. The only security against fraud is not to purchase any without first ascertaining that the descriptive label with the autograph signature of the amateur whose name they bear is attached to the bottom of the box.

ETONIAN.—Fosbrooke, in the "Encyclopedia of Antiquity," assumes the Alabaster of the Latins was the modern Chess-board, but of an oblong form; and that the Tabernacle had Chess-boards as a sign that Chess was played there. Notwithstanding all this, and Christie's ingenious quip to prove that the type of Chess was the *petreia* of Palamedes, the general opinion is that the game of Chess was known neither to Greeks nor Romans.

Φ.—1. We shall look forward with interest for the promised games by the celebrated Breslau player, Mr. Andersen, whose success in contest, both with and without the chess-board, has made his townsmen, Mr. Harwitz, has stamped him as one of the finest players in Germany. 2. The other parties have already reached us.

SOLUTIONS OF No. 343 by H. M. H., D. C. L., ARGES, M. M., CAROLUS, FIDO, CIVIS, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF No. 345 by JUDY, ST. EDMUNDS, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * Amateurs of Chess, both here and abroad, who are desirous of co-operating for the purpose of carrying out the intended "Great Congress of Chess-players in London," during "the Exposition" next year, are requested to lose no time in communicating by letter with the Editor of the Chess-player's Chronicle, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

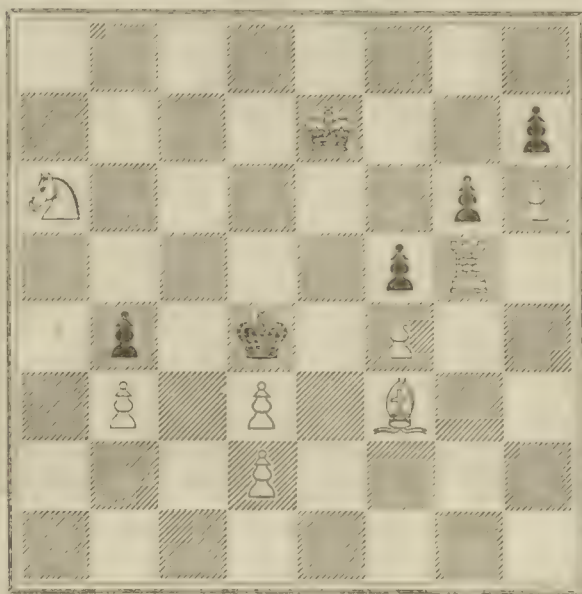
PROBLEM No. 345.

We shall refrain from publishing the solution of this instructive position at present, but leave it as a study for the ingenious amateur.

PROBLEM No. 346.

By C. M. J.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives his Q's Rook to an Amateur.

(Eans Gambit.)

(Remove White's Q Rook from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. R to K sq	K Kt to Q 3d (a)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	9. Q to K R Kt 5th	
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	(b)	P to K B 3d (c)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	10. P takes K P	Kt takes K B (d)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	11. P takes K B P (dis-	
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	covering ch)	K to B 2d
7. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	12. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d

And White mated him by force in three moves.

(a) Heydebrand comments this as the best move for Black at the present juncture, but he seems to have overlooked the rejoinder adopted by White in this game.

(b) After this, in a game of equal forces, and the players well matched, there can be no doubt, we think, that the attack should win.

(c) In a subsequent game, at the same opening, Black here played Q Kt to K 2d, and the following variation ensued.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
10. K Kt takes K P	P to K 2d	12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq (best)
11. K Kt takes K P	P to K 3d—(Casting seems of no avail, as White in that case might take the K B P with his Kt, and surely win.)	13. B takes P	P takes B—If Q to K sq, B takes Kt (ch), and wins)
		14. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
		15. Q Mates	

(d) Do what he can, the game is lost. For example, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
12. Q to her 5th	Q to K B 3d
13. P takes Kt (dis ch)	K to B sq

Another sparkling contest, between Messrs. Smith and Craddock, in which the former gives the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K's Bishop's Pawn off the board.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	14. K Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q Kt to K 4th	K B takes Q B (ch)
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	16. Q takes B	Q takes K R (ch)
4. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d	17. K to his 2d sq	Q takes K R
5. P to Q B 3d (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
6. Q to K 3d	Q to her Kt 3d	19. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
7. P to Q Kt 3d (b)	Q B P takes P	20. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
8. P takes P	Kt to K B 4th	21. Q to K 7th	K takes Kt
9. K B takes Kt	P takes B	22. P to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q R 3d
10. K Kt to K 2d	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	23. Q to her 6th (ch)	P to Q Kt 3d
		24. Q to her 3d sq (ch)	K to Q Kt 2d
11. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 5th (c)	25. Q to her 5th sq (ch)	K to Q B 2d
12. Q B to Q 2d	P to K B 6th	26. Q to her 6th sq (ch)	K to Q sq
13. K Kt takes P	Kt takes Q P		

(a) This is not vigorous enough for a player accepting the odds of the Pawn and two moves. White should have played his Q B to K 3d.

(b) White plays too timidly. He might have left this Pawn as a bait, and occupied himself by bringing his two Knights into play.

(c) Well played. The attack seems already to have changed hands.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 603.—By C. S. Esq., of the Brighton Chess Club.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K 3d, R at Q B 7th, Kts at K B 3d and 6th, B at K B 4th, P's at K R 4th and Q 4th.

Black: K at K B 2d, Q at her Kt 7th, Bs at K sq and K 2d, B at K R sq; P's at K Kt 3d, K B 4th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 604.—By C. O. C., of Woking.

White: K at his 6th, B at Q 5th, B at K B 4th, P's at Q 4th and Q B 5th.

Black: K at his B sq; P's at K R 2d and 3d, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 605.—By R. B. WORMALD, Oxford.

White: K at his Kt 5th, Q at her sq, Kts at K R 6th and Q B 7th, P's at K R 4th and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 4th, R at Q 6th, Kt at Q 3d; P's at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, K 5th, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR PETER POLE, BART.

This venerable gentleman died in Welbeck street on the 30th ult., in the 80th year of his age. He was formerly head of the banking firm, Pole, Thornton, and Co. Sir Peter succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1813, at the decease of his father, Sir Charles, who had changed his name from Van Notten to Pole, in consequence of his marriage with Millicent, daughter of Charles Pole, Esq., of Holcroft, a scion of the ancient and eminent family of Pole, of Radborne, county of Derby. Sir Peter, on 24th December, 1794, married Anna-Guerrina, eldest daughter of Richard Buller, Esq., and has left four sons and three surviving daughters:—Amelia Matilda, wife of the Rev. Watson Buller Pole; Wilhelmina, wife of Thomas Swettenham, Esq.; and Maria, Countess of Edward Earl of Winterton. The eldest son, Sir Peter Pole, the present and third Baronet, is married to Lady Louisa Pery, daughter of Edmund Henry, Earl of Limerick.



JOSEPH BAILEY, ESQ., OF EASTON COURT, M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE.

This death of the hon. member for Herefordshire took place in London, on the 31st ult., in the 39th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the present Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Glauusk Park, county Brecon, M.P., one of the greatest landed proprietors and ironmasters in England.

The deceased gentleman represented at one time Sudbury in Parliament, and twice unsuccessfully contested the borough of Monmouth. He was first returned for Herefordshire in 1841. He married, 22nd June, 1839, Elizabeth Mary, only child of William Congreve Russell, Esq., and has left issue.

SIR WILLIAM LEWIS GEORGE THOMAS, BART.

The decease of this Baronet occurred at Weymouth, on the 24th ult. He was the only son of Sir George Thomas, Bart., M.P., and succeeded to the title at the death of his father in 1815. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Welsh, Esq.; and by her, who died 21st January, 1848, has left issue two sons, both commanders in the Royal Navy, and two surviving daughters—the elder of the former being the present Sir William Sydney Thomas, who is married to Thomasine, daughter of the late Captain Henry Haynes, R.N.

The first Baronet of the family, Sir George Thomas, of Yapton, Captain-General of the Caribbee Islands, was grandson of Colonel John Thomas, who commanded the Barbadoes Regiment, and greatly distinguished himself at the capture of St. Christopher's, in 1690.

SIR EDWARD ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, C.B.

This gallant officer, late Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry in the Hon. East India Company's service, in the Bengal establishment, died on the 25th ult., aged 49. He was the second son of the present Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., of Carrick-Buoy, county Donegal, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Pasley, Physician-General at Madras, and younger brother of Sir J. N. R. Campbell, K.C.H., British Chargé d'Affaires in Persia.



M. DE BALZAC.

HONORE DE BALZAC, one of the most eminent of the modern novelists of France, was born at Tours, the 20th May, 1799. He received his education in the College of Vendôme, and thence went to Paris, where he commenced his career as an author, and passed many years in the severe struggles of literary obscurity. "Le Dernier Chouan," published in 1829, first brought him into notice; and, since that, due homage and fortune have attended his genius.

M. de Balzac, some time ago, married, in Russia, a lady of fortune, and he latterly resided there. His domestic happiness interfered very much with his literary labours; for long prior to his lamented death, his productions were wide and far between. His recent demise has been deeply felt by his country. M. Baroche, the present Minister of the Interior in France, has decided that Balzac's bust in marble shall be placed among those of the other great men of his age, in the Gallery of Versailles.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, D.C.L., F.R.S., OF LLANGEDWIN, M.P. FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS WYNN, the Father of the House of Commons, was educated at Westminster and at Christ's Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament as member for Old Sarum, on attaining his majority, in 1796. In the following year he became Knight of the Shire for the county of Montgomery, and continued as such up to the period of his decease. From 1822 to 1828 he held office as President of the Board of Control, from 1830 to 1831 as Secretary at War, and from 1834 to 1835 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On all points connected with the laws and regulations of the House of Commons Mr. Charles Wynn was deemed an authority, and he was frequently mentioned as not unlikely to occupy the Speaker's chair, which an eminent ancestor of his, Sir William Williams, had filled shortly after the Restoration.

The right honourable gentleman died at his town residence, in Grafton-street, on Monday the 2d inst. He was the second son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, M.P. for Denbighshire, by Charlotte his second wife, sister of the Marquis of Buckingham; and grandson of Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., who inherited Wynnstay and the other great estates of his maternal great-great-grandfather, Sir John Wynn, of Gwydyr, and assumed, in consequence, the additional surname and arms of Wynn. The possessions and influence of the present Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn (Mr. Charles Wynn's nephew), popularly styled "Prince of Wales," are paramount in the Principality; and his magnificent seat at Wynnstay yields to few in the empire.

At the time of his death, Mr. Williams-Wynn had nearly completed his 75th year, having been born on the 9th of October, 1775. He married, on the 9th of April, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., and by her (who died on the 14th of June, 1838) has left one surviving son and four daughters. Mr. Wynn was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1798.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver, for a number of years resident in that city, and an active member of the Bible and other religious societies established in that city. His demise, which was occasioned by a severe attack of paralysis, took place on Sunday, at his country residence, Barnhill, Dalkey. The gallant officer had reached the mature age of 83 years.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(From Galliani's Messenger.)

M. Jules Janin has published in the *Débats* an affecting eulogium on the late King. On the occasion of a visit to the Théâtre Français, and a notice of the embellishments that it has undergone, he says:—

"Yes, this theatre that he had repaired he had not time to see to judge of the effect produced. He has not set his foot in the Royal box which was fitted up to receive him. The box of the King adjoined his palace, and was next to the saloons of which Cardinal Richelieu had made his Louvre. It had been hoped that the King would soon be present at the performance of some old comedy of his youth. He liked Molière by Royal tradition, he liked Marivaux, and did not detest Beaumarchais. A tragedy of Corneille was for him a fête. He liked Voltaire from *souvenir*. The old man had seen him as a child in this same Palais Royal which had been the rendezvous of such divers fortunes. But suddenly in the midst of peace, in the midst of glory, when the tree of Minerva protected the world with its happy shade, and when this august throne is surrounded with honour, with respect, with fortune, and with a numerous progeny worthy of their ancestor Henry IV., the conspiracy bursts and destroys all these grand things in its course. Three howls of a few bourgeois, armed with new muskets, overthrow in less than a day the sacred rights based on the consent and obedience of so many millions. A quarter of an hour of passion and delirium delivers up to the flames the throne founded on the prudence of such a Monarch, the pious virtues of the best of queens, the zeal and courage of so many youths, the legitimate princes of the 'jeunesse française,' of valiant swords and generous hearts. Also pitiless exile removes across the terrified ocean this accomplished glory and budding victories, as the autumnal leaf is carried away by the wind. A dozen men, emerging from obscurity, shame

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



THE "CHAPELLE ARDENTE," AT CLAREMONT.

for he watched over the city that slept. Three or four hours of good sleep on a hard bed sufficed for him. He was called at seven in the morning, and his labour was resumed. *Régner, gouverner*, for these words a conflict ensued, and yet the King fully comprehended them. To reign and to govern was in his sense to do his duty—to live and to die in the performance of it. . . . He said (listen, for his words are the words of a sage) that the Throne derived its principal force from public liberty—that a King can demand no more power than what is necessary for the execution of the laws, the maintenance of order, and the defence of the state, that anarchy engenders despotism, that the will of a people should be the will of the King, and that the interests of the nation are the interests of the Throne."

The grief of the King at the loss of his eldest son, and the noble fortitude with which he rose after having knelt for seventeen days and nights by the side of the corpse to resume his duties, and, with a firm voice, addressed his Parliament, to place under its protection the youthful heir to the Throne, are beautifully described by M. Janin.

"I shall conclude (says M. Janin) with a letter from the King to his son.

This letter, worthy of being preserved as a monument of excellence and paternal tenderness, was cast to the four winds of heaven when the Tuileries were given up to pillage. Listen, and say if you ever met with anything more worthy of your sympathy, your tears, and your respect:—

St. Cloud, Tuesday, 25th November, 1845.
My very dear friend and very good child,—I am afflicted to think that everybody should have witnessed the burst of impatience that I manifested towards you, and I was anxious to tell you, my good and faithful son, how deeply I appreciated, not only your sentiments, but your entire conduct as regards me. I wished to embrace you, and to tell you this on leaving the table, but I missed you. I do it, therefore, in writing, in great haste, and with the sincere regret of not having done so in the presence of the persons who heard me. I embrace you with all the warmth of my heart.

The letter is addressed "To my well-beloved son the Duke de Nemours, at the Tuileries—in haste."

"And as to you, Prince, forgive me for publishing this letter, which is in the same degree honourable to the father and to the son. Be tranquil, however, as to this letter; a pious hand plucked it from amid the ruins of a great storm—a pious and faithful hand will place it in yours."

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The remains of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, were on Monday removed from Claremont, and deposited in the vault of a Roman Catholic Chapel attached to the residence of Miss Taylor, at Weybridge. (At this Chapel, it will be recollected, Louis Philippe and his family attended immediately after their first location at Claremont. There are two views of this incident in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 25, 1848.)

The obsequies of the ex-Monarch were conducted with the utmost simplicity, and there was an entire absence of that pomp and state which might almost have been expected to mark the funeral procession of an individual of such distinguished rank.

Many gentlemen, most of them foreigners, had by half-past eight o'clock in the morning assembled in the entrance-hall of Claremont, where they were received by Generals Dumas and Chabannes, and other gentlemen connected with the household of the ex-King. Here they remained, their numbers being augmented by others who arrived by a later train, until nine o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the religious ceremony.

Soon after Louis Philippe became the occupant of Claremont, a temporary chapel was formed for celebrating the services of the Roman Catholic church, by partitioning off a portion of an apartment which had been previously used as a picture-gallery. The dimensions of this chapel, which is of an oblong form, do not exceed 30 feet by 20 feet, and considerable space is taken up by the altar with its paraphernalia. In the centre of the chapel a platform was raised, ascended by two steps, each about half a foot in height, upon which was placed, on trestles, the coffin containing the body of the ex-King. The coffin was surrounded by twenty-four lighted wax tapers, and was covered by a black velvet pall, fringed with silver, and in the centre of which a cross, extending the length of the coffin, was worked in silver. The walls of the chapel were hung with black cloth, and the external light was carefully excluded. On one side of the chapel a bench was placed for the accommodation of the ex-Queen and the female relatives of the ex-Monarch; but the space within the chapel was so limited, that none but the members of the late King's family and their immediate attendants could be admitted within its precincts. Seats were, however, placed in an adjoining room, into which a small door opened from the chapel, for the strangers who attended the solemnity; but they could merely obtain a glimpse of the tapers burning on the altar, and hear occasionally the low tone of the officiating priest chanting in solemn cadence portions of the mass for the dead.

At nine, the Queen, the Princes and Princesses, entered the chapel and took their places, the Queen and Princesses on the left, and the Princes on the right, of the catafalque. Their Excellencies the Ministers of Belgium, of Naples, of Spain, of Brazil, and of Portugal, who had arrived spontaneously to pay their last respects to the King, were introduced into the chapel, as well as all the persons who were attached to the households of the King, the Queen, the Princes and the Princesses, and as many of the other attendants as the narrow limits of the chapel would allow. The former aides-de-camp of the King were placed behind the catafalque.

After the service of "the lesser hours," mass was celebrated by Dr. White, Grand Vicar, performing *pro tempore* the functions of Vicar Apostolic of the London district, assisted by the Abbé Touzel and Levasseur, of the French Chapel in London; and by the Abbé Guille and Crabot, respectively almoner and chaplain to the King; and by the Abbé Coquerneau, Canon of St. Denys, who arrived on the previous day to perform the pious duty. After the mass, during which the prayer for the dead was chanted in full choir, the Abbé White gave the absolution. Immediately after the clergy, the Queen, passing round the catafalque, sprinkled with holy water the coffin of her Royal husband.

At a quarter past ten o'clock it was intimated that the body was about to be removed to the hearse, which had previously drawn up at the principal entrance to Claremont. The visitors immediately formed a double line from the door of the chapel along the vestibule; and the melancholy procession, which had been arranged in the chapel, passed between them in the following order:—

Two boys carrying tapers.
The cross bearer and acolytes.
Six clergymen, two and two.
Members of the suite of the late King.

THE COFFIN.

The pall, borne by the Duke de Montmorency, General Count d'Houdetot, General Baron de Berthier, General Count Dumas, General Count Chabannes, and General Count Friant.
The Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, as mourners.

Such was the weight of the coffin, that ten stout men had some difficulty in bearing it safely down the flight of stone steps leading from the mansion to the lawn. The hearse, which was drawn by eight black horses, bore a shield on either side, in which were worked in gold, upon a blue ground, the initials "L. P." beneath a crown. The coffin having been deposited in the hearse, it moved slowly off towards the public road, preceded by the clergy, cross bearer, and acolytes, and followed by the Royal mourners, their attendants, and about two hundred other persons, all on foot and uncovered. The procession proceeded



ENTRANCE TO THE VAULT IN THE CHAPEL, AT WEYBRIDGE.—COUNT DE PARIS, DUC DE NEMOURS, DUC D'AUMALE, AND PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.



SMYTH

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE PALACE AT CLAREMONT.

In this manner, at a walking pace, to the outer gate of the park, a distance of nearly a mile, where the mourning coaches were stationed. The mourners having entered their several carriages, the cortege was arranged to proceed to Weybridge in the following order:

- His late Majesty's Grooms on horseback.
Four Mutes, two and two, on horseback.
Two carriages, containing the Priests who officiated at the funeral.
- THE HEARSE.**
A carriage and four, containing the Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, and Duke d'Anjou.
A carriage and pair, containing the Duke de Montmorency, General Count d'Houdetot, General Count Dumas, and General Count Chabannes.
A carriage and pair, containing General Baron de Berthier, General Count Friant, Colonel Count de Montguyon, and Admiral Hernoux.
A carriage and pair, containing M. de Rumigny, Count de Jarnac, M. Boismilon, and M. Regnier.
A carriage and pair, containing M. Frognon, M. de Mussy, M. de Callevet, and M. Guérard.
A carriage and pair, containing Prince Castelcicala, M. Van de Weyer, M. Isturitz, and M. Ribeiro.
A carriage and pair, containing the Baron de Bussières, M. Lutteroth, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and Sir E. Cust.
A carriage and pair, containing the Duke de Guiche, M. le Docteur Moreau, M. Boul de Batizes, and M. Shaeffer.
Two other carriages contained Members of his late Majesty's Household.

On each side of the funeral car walked such of the former *aides-de-camp* of the King as were at Claremont: on the right, the Duc de Montmorency, General Baron de Berthier, General Comte de Chabannes; on the left, General Comte d'Houdetot, General Comte Dumas, and Comte Friant. Closely in the rear of the Princes came their Excellencies M. Van de Weyer, Minister of Belgium; M. Isturitz, Minister of Spain; the Prince Castelcicala, Minister of Naples; the Marquis de Lisboa, Minister of Brazil; and the Chevalier de Ribeiro, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation. On each side of the Ministers were the officers attached to the households of the Princes—Colonel Comte de Montguyon, M. Regnier, M. de Boismilon, Admiral Hernoux, M. Frognon, M. Guérard,

Comte Perrot de Chazelles, M. Mesnard, Drs. Guéneau de Mussy and Moreau, &c.

Among those who came spontaneously to unite their last homage with that of the Royal Family to the august deceased were the Marquis de Rumigny, the Baron de Bussières, former Ambassadors and Peers of France; M. Lutteroth, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary; the Comte de Jarnac, the Duc de Guiche, Sir Edward Cust, Mr. Standish, Comte Vigier and his sons, many persons attached to the administration of the estates of the house of Orleans, M. de Cayeux, formerly Director of the Museums; M. Ferdinand Lervey, M. Octave Borel de Brétizel, M. Nepveu, M. Séguret, M. Basset, M. Brénot, M. Gavart, Drs. Adolphe and Alphonse Pasquier, M. Marescaux (de St. Omer), M. Lamaille, Chef de Bataillon of the National Guard of Paris; many of the most celebrated men connected with the arts in France—MM. Harry Scheffer, Gudin, Maronnetti, Eugène Lamy, Gavarni, Genaille, &c.; M. Salandrouze and his sons, M. Devaux, M. Vouillon, and several other distinguished manufacturers and merchants habitually resident in London.

Soon after the funeral procession had quitted the park, the ex-Queen, her daughters, and their attendants, left Claremont for Weybridge in three carriages and four, and by proceeding along the by-roads they arrived at that village long before it was reached by the procession. The first carriage contained the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Duchess de Nemours. In the second carriage were the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess de Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke de Chartres. The third carriage contained Madame la Comtesse Mollien, Madame la Marquise de Vins, Madame Angelet, M. le Comte de Montesquiou.

The Royal party went at once to the residence of Miss Taylor, and after walking for some time in the grounds of that lady, they proceeded to the seats which had been prepared for them in the organ-gallery of the chapel.

Meanwhile, the funeral procession, after passing the gates of Claremont-park, was to some extent altered. The clergy, bearers, and acolytes headed the cortege in two mourning coaches; then came the hearse, followed by the carriages containing the in-

vised mourners; and the rear was brought up by about a dozen private and several hired carriages. Between Esher and Weybridge, the procession was joined at different points by many gentlemen on horseback, who fell in, before the hearse, riding three abreast.

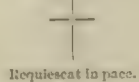
The procession moved slowly towards Weybridge along the narrow lanes over-hung with elm, oak, chestnut, and beech trees. At Esher, the green was crowded with rustics. Many of the inhabitants evinced their respect for the ex-King by closing the window-shutters and blinds of their shops and houses. At Hershams, a village about three miles beyond Esher, the street was lined by persons, who received the sad procession with every demonstration of respect, many of the men remaining uncovered while the hearse passed.

The procession having reached Weybridge, the mortal remains of the King, followed by the Princes and all the attendants, were borne across Miss Taylor's garden to the chapel, and a low mass was celebrated by the Abbé Crabot. The ex-Queen and the Princesses occupied the gallery of the chapel; their Royal Highnesses the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Nemours were on the right of the coffin; the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Anjou on the left. Only a very small number of the attendants were able to enter the chapel. After the mass, the body was removed to the vault where it is destined to repose until France shall have opened its gates to the family of Orleans, and given to the sons of the ex-King the right to deposit the mortal remains of their father in the tomb which he himself built in the sepulchral chapel of Dreux, and which already contains the relics of his sister and his eldest son. The coffin was borne once more under the eyes, and through the ranks, of the mourners, and was accompanied to the vault by the four Princes and their suites. After the last prayers had been pronounced, the Princes once more sprinkled holy water on the coffin, and kneeling, amidst the tears of all the attendants, fervently kissed the repository of the remains of their father. They were most deeply and painfully affected, and it was not without some difficulty that they were eventually induced to quit the vault.

After the Princes had retired, the tomb was closed and sealed, in presence of the Duc de Montmorency, General Comte d'Houdetot, General Comte Dumas, and General Comte de Chabannes, aides-de-camp of the late King.

The tomb in which the coffin is enclosed is a simple monument, covered with a large slab attached by the upper end to the wall, and supported at the foot by two small columns. On the portion nearest to the wall are sculptured in relief the arms of the ex-King, surmounted by a Royal crown, and beneath the escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

Deposita Jacent
sub hoc lapide,
dones in patriam,
velut inde claret,
Deo adjuvante, transferantur,
Reliquie
LUDOVICI PHILIPPI primi.
Francorum Regis.
Claremonti, in Britannia,
Defuncti
die Augusti XXVII.
Anno Domini MDCCCL.
Ætatis LXXVI.



Requiescat in pace.

The Queen, the Princes, and Princesses, having performed their melancholy duty, reached Claremont, on their return, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The arrangements for the funeral were conducted by Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

A miscellaneous dress concert was given in the Manchester Concert Hall on Monday night, conducted by Mr. Charles Halle, with Mr. Seymour as leader of the band. The overtures were Mozart's "Don Juan," and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The solo instrumentalist was Vivier, who was rapturously encored in his horn solos. The vocalists were Mdlle. Parodi, Mdlle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, who were encored in nearly all their pieces, the concert passing off with the greatest spirit. On Tuesday, the same singers were heard at a concert in Liverpool, and on Wednesday at Shrewsbury, with the addition of M. Vivier. The party will be heard again at Liverpool and Manchester on the 5th and 6th; and this day (Saturday) will terminate their week's tour with a morning concert at Harrogate.

The Cecilia Society, on Thursday, performed at Albion Hall, London Wall, Handel's "Joshua"; Mr. G. Perry organist, and Mr. Walker conductor.

Some of the subscribers and frequenters of the Foundling Hospital chapel complain that the musical portion of the service is no longer executed so effectively as in the times when Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, and, latterly, Miss Louisa Pyne were the leading vocalists—the services of the professional singers having been dispensed with since Midsummer, and the boys of the establishment having been substituted.

The Grand Opera in Paris has been re-opened this week with Donizetti's "Favorita," by Mdlle. Albani, a part which she has very successfully played in the French provinces and Belgium. Roger, Barroillet, and Levasseur were included in the cast. Mdlle. Albani was to appear in *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere," prior to her departure for Madrid. Madame Viardot was to re-appear, on the 15th of October, as *Fidès*; and subsequently was to play in French, for the first time, *Rachel*, in Halévy's "Juive," and *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—characters in which she has gained glory already in the Italian and German versions. The "Enfant Prodigue" of Auber was in active preparation, and a new ballet for Cerito and St. Leon. Nothing had been definitively arranged as to the opening of the Italian Opera House in Paris: Signor Ronconi has the lease, the privilege, and, what is more important the *subvention*; but it was probable he might transfer his rights to another person acting on behalf of Mr. Lumley, as only a Frenchman or a naturalized foreigner could become the director.

The accounts from Gloucester indicate that there will be a brilliant festival next week, and that the enterprise and liberality of the stewards, in securing the services of so many leading artists, will be amply rewarded by full attendances to all the morning and evening performances. The meeting begins on Tuesday, and there will be full rehearsals at the Cathedral and Shire-hall on the preceding day. Such a combination of vocal and orchestral talent is rarely collected in the provinces. There will be balls both on the Tuesday and Friday evenings; so that, with such variety in the week's entertainment, the musical world and the public at large are likely to be fully gratified.

Grisi, Mario, and Tamberlik slept at the Dolphin Hotel, Southampton, on Wednesday night, on their way to the Isle of Wight, where they will sojourn for a few days, after the fatigues of the season. Grisi, in consequence of the state of her health, will not visit St. Petersburg this season; but Mdlle. de Meric, Madame Cotti, Signori Mario, Tamberlik, Tamburini, Polonini, and Tagliafico—all of the Royal Italian Opera—will depart for the Russian capital in time for the opening of the season on the 5th of October.

Mr. Beale has engaged Signor Bordas, the tenor, to join Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Formes, in a tour for Italian opera from the 7th of October.

Amongst the engagements for the forthcoming concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, are De Beriot, the violinist; and Mdlle. Anghi, the celebrated contralto. Mr. Edward Loder is writing a cantata expressly for her and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The concluding nights of the Royal Italian Opera, last Friday and Saturday, with "Don Giovanni" and the first act of Halévy's "Juive" on the first, and the "Huguenots" for the twelfth time on the concluding evening, were the greatest houses, in point of numbers, ever known; on both occasions hundreds were turned from the doors. The National Anthem terminated Saturday's performance, Grisi singing the first and third verses, and Herr Formes the second. The ovations to Grisi and Mario at the end of the third act of the opera, and at the final fall of the curtain, were most fervid; bouquets were showered upon *La Ditta* from every part of the house, until the stage was strewn with flowers. Costa was unanimously called for, after the artists had retired, and was much cheered on his entrance.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have been singing with great success in Scotland. Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves have been playing at Birmingham in operas.

Rossini's "Otello," with Shakspearean words, has been mounted this week, at the Surrey Theatre, with Miss Anne Bomer as *Desdemona*, Mr. Borroni as *Iago*, and Mr. Travers as *Moor of Venice*.

Mr. Bunn has given his entertainment at York with the greatest success.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

The exchange of companies between this and the Strand Theatre is the event of the week. Mr. Farren has carried over to a wider arena his new pieces and old players. On Monday, "The Daughter of the Stars," with her brethren and friends, was duly installed in this recently built and handsome theatre, and a large audience were also to give to her and them a welcome and a house-warming. An entirely novel burlesque was also mounted for the occasion, under the title of "The Princesses in the Tower," in which, as in the fairy tale, the discreet Princess resists the crafty Prince; while, in addition, parody and pun, like a silver and a golden thread, run through the neat texture of a dialogue written with considerable tact. The fun and the fancy were supported by Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mr. H. Farren, Mr. Shalders, and Mr. Norton. Amongst its materials was an old Coburg combat, which, as a practical joke, told well.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Hudson returned to the stage on Monday, in "The Knight of Arva," and experienced a great reception.

STRAND.—Mr. Bolton has taken to this theatre. He commenced on Monday with "The Night Watch." On Wednesday, "The Prisoner of War" was performed. The ballet company is retained.

VAUXHALL.

The entertainments given here, at reduced prices, during the week, have proved very successful. Among the *fétes* in preparation is a novel one for the benefit of Mr. Ellis, introducing an extraordinary ascent with *Posses d'Air*, by male and female artists; also, a brilliant *feu d'artifice*, or "fiery battle."

LOLA MONTES.—The Countess de Landsfelt (Lola Montes) and Mr. Heald, shortly after their arrival in Paris, ordered M. Jacquand, an artist of some celebrity, to paint their full-length portraits, representing the latter making the marriage present to the lady. The price agreed on was 10,000fr. for the painting, and 500fr. for the frame. The portrait is not yet completed; but, fearful of losing his money by the sudden departure of the loving couple, M. Jacquand caused Mr. Heald to be cited before the Civil Tribunal to recover the amount in question. But, considering that the painting is not finished, the Tribunal gave judgment to the effect that Jacquand should only be authorised to receive 2000fr. on account, and that he should give up certain articles which had been remitted to him to copy in the painting. Mr. Heald's advocate, M. Blanchette, complained that the sum of 10,000fr. was greatly too high.

How invaluable, and what prizes would be, if they could be found, a series of good, contemporary, and authentic representations of Queen Elizabeth's reception at Kenilworth, with perfect detail, exterior and interior, of that once magnificent residence, and with the Queen, lords, ladies, knights, and the whole bustling crowd, painted as they stood; and the tapestry, furniture, pots, and pans, and infinite variety of things of every-day use in those days; or a sketch of the sad tragedy of the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots; or a Daguerrotype perspective of Fleet-street, A.D. 1649. The volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are, in this respect, a really important record, and by it and similar helps, the people of 2049—if the world lasts so long—will seem to have lived much nearer to us, in point of time, than we seem to have lived to our forefathers of 200 years back.—From an interesting work entitled *Zig-zag to Paris; One Thousand Miles for Fourteen Pounds*.

A correspondent, writing from Corra, Airdlamont, under date the 30th of August, encloses two papers, which were found in a bottle, cast on that shore on Thursday last. The following is a copy of one of the papers found in the bottle:—"Aug. 9, 1850.—*Maid of Lorn* barque, bound for Lemara, off Cape Wrath in a sinking condition, sprang a leak 300 miles from land; all hands well, but very much afraid she will go down; cooking very difficult; bread all damaged; cabin-boy washed overboard this instant. We are now resigned to our fate, and no sail in sight. Please report to H. J. Henry, John McLACHLAN, first mate." The other paper seems to be part of the ship's papers for registering, the name, &c., of her crew, and it appears to be a fragment torn from a full sheet.—*Glasgow Herald*.

BEARS FROM CALIFORNIA.—Among the passengers brought by the West India mail-boat *Arion*, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday, were three grizzly bears from California. They were caught in the following manner:—At one of the gold diggings the carcass of a bullock had been hung up in an open place. Its magnitude was reduced considerably one night, and the owners suspecting that a human thief was in the vicinity, set a watch, when an enormous grizzly bear was seen approaching the carcass. Bruin was caught violating the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, and, of course, was killed by the watchers. It proved to be a she bear giving suck. Her den was tracked, and three very young cubs were found. They were purchased in California by one of the passengers on board the *Arion*, who brought them to England. They were very docile on board, and were allowed to run loose about the deck. One of them particularly was so tame that it would play and roll about the ship with the boys on board. They grew amazingly after they left Chagres. The passenger who brought them home brought to Southampton 25,000 dollars worth of gold-dust in skins, after paying his passage for himself and bears, which cost him about 800 dollars.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE EAST INDIES.—Lieut. General Sir William Gomm, Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Bombay, is reported, will, on his arrival in India, succeed General Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's and Hon. East India Company's armies in the East Indies.

It is rumoured in naval circles, that Lord Francis Russell, brother of the Premier, is about to resign the command of her Majesty's ship *Teesel*. The reason assigned for this step is owing, it is stated, to a reproach administered to his Lordship by the Admiralty for not taking proper precautions to secure the health of his crew during the prevalence of the fearful epidemic that has ravaged nearly the whole of the south-east coast of America.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The force now there consists of two troops of horse and twelve companies of battalion artillery, nine regiments of cavalry, twenty-three regiments of infantry, and five *dépôts* of infantry. Total, 25,800 men.

PROPOSED FORTIFICATIONS IN MILFORD HAVEN.—The contemplated fortifications and defences, for the more efficient protection of the important naval arsenal establishment at Pembroke Dock, will shortly be commenced. During the week Lieutenant-Colonel Victor, of the Royal Engineers, with the other officers of that corps, have been busily engaged in examining and inspecting all the commanding situations, with the view of selecting the best sites for the erection of the proposed works. The Stack Rock, Thorn Island, l'ale Point, &c., have been severally examined, and it is now understood that, on the Stack Rock, situated at the entrance of the harbour, a fort will be erected, and martello towers will likewise be constructed on other commanding positions. These will be mounted with guns of heavy calibre, fixed on traversing carriages. These works will entail the erection of additional barracks for the accommodation of the men necessary for their defence, as the present buildings are not capable of holding all the troops in the garrison.

REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The following statement from Messrs. Rees and Mitchell has been published:—"A log of mahogany was being cut into veneers, a short time ago, in the timber-yard of Mr. Henry Deslandes, a cabinet-maker, Jersey, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of a most remarkable and striking profile of her most gracious Majesty in a knot of the wood. The likeness is so true that all who have yet seen it acknowledged the resemblance." The veneer is at present in the possession of the above firm, at 103, Newgate-street, who, we have no doubt, will gratify respectable parties with a sight of it.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—We observe that a donation of £300 has been presented to this excellent charity, by Mrs. Jane Tremaine.

CREATION OF CARDINALS.—From Rome we learn that a Consistory was to be held in the first fortnight of the present month, for the appointment of a batch of Cardinals. The Romans regard with much jealousy the great number of foreigners to be admitted into the Sacred College on this occasion. There are to be three French Cardinals—the Archbishops of Rheims, Besançon, and Toulouse; three German Cardinals—the Archbishops of Cologne, Innsbruck, and the Primate of Hungary; two Spanish Cardinals—the Archbishops of Seville and Toledo; one English Cardinal—Dr. Wiseman; one Neapolitan Cardinal—M. Corenzi; and three Roman Cardinals—Monsignor Fornari (apostolic nuncio at Paris), Roberto Roberti (Vice-President of Rome and the Comarca), and Pecci (the Bishop of Gubbio), who distinguished himself by his resistance to the revolution.

A lady in Pimlico has recently given birth to a son, who is the representative of the fifth generation living, having a great great grandmother, in possession of all her natural faculties, but little impaired by age; this great relative has seen nine generations, and has a clear recollection of her own great grandmother.—*From a Correspondent*.

The American sailor, Frederick Jerome, who behaved so gallantly at the confagration of the *Ocean Monarch*, two years since, was introduced on Saturday to the Committee of the Shipwrecked and Humane Society of Liverpool, when it was intimated to him that the gold medal of the society had been awarded to him, but that the committee would either present him with the medal or its equivalent in money, at his option. After some little consideration on his part, he stated that he preferred the money to the medal, and twenty-five guineas were paid to him.

PIRACY ON THE LARGE SCALE.—A new literary enterprise has been started in New York, which illustrates the working of the system by which English literature is made to enrich American publishers. This is a monthly magazine by the Harpers, the well-known baronial house in Cliffe-street, who have amassed an immense fortune principally by their sagacious selection of current English books for the American market. This magazine consists of selections from the whole compass of British periodical literature, including popular extracts from favourite English books, which they receive in advance of their publication in London. Each number will contain as much matter as a volume of Macaulay's "History of England," and be sold at the ridiculously low price of 25 cents. The sale of this work amounted to 20,000 copies within the first fortnight of its publication, and will probably run up to 50,000 before the close of the year.

EARLY CLOSING.—The Secretary of this Association remarks that, by observing the following rules, heads of families would materially contribute towards early closing:—1. By abstaining from evening shopping themselves, and causing others to do so, especially in the case of their servants; and 2. By patronising, as far as possible, those tradesmen who close early. By so acting, they will protect those who deserve it, and convince every one of the unprofitableness of late trading.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The amount of annual balances in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of friendly societies (exclusive of balances due to the trustees of savings-banks), for each of the last four years, is officially stated to have been as follows:—In 1846, £1,951,392 3s. 8d.; in 1847, £1,961,553 19s. 3d.; in 1848, £2,003,635 11s. 9d.; in 1849, £2,103,251 4s. 3d.

STABBING AMONGST CONVICTS.—Several of the convicts belonging to one of the gangs on board the *Warrior* convict-ship, at Woolwich Dockyard, suspected one of the gang of giving information when any had conduct took place, and resolved on being revenged when an opportunity offered to punish him. They made no secret of their intention, and the convict they intended to chastise declared that, in the event of any of them touching him in an offensive way, he would stab the first who did so. On Tuesday morning last the gang was assembled as usual, previous to leaving the vessel to work in the dockyard, when one of them struck the suspected convict, and he immediately drew a knife, and, closing upon the other, stabbed him in two or three places before they could be separated. The convict who used the knife was immediately placed in irons, and the circumstances of the case reported to the head of the department.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The money price for Consols has been without variation during the week, quoting 96½. Transactions have been on the most limited scale, and speculative movements abandoned for the present. At this season the leading jobbers usually recreate, and the calmness of the political horizon now offers a more favourable opportunity for absence, than has been the case for the last few years. A better demand for money has caused a slight decline in the price of Exchequer Bills; India Bonds are also a shade flatter. Bank Stock firmly maintains its rise. Prices at the close of the week's business are, for 3 per Cent. Reduced Anns., 97; Consols, 96½; New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 96½; Long Anns. to expire Jan. 1860, 8 5-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 1, 1860, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 84 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 84 pm.; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 95½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 64 pm.; £500, June, 65 pm.; Small, June, 65 pm.

Spanish and Mexican have been the only two Stocks in which business has caused any material fluctuation during the week. Spanish Actives have quoted 19½, but without maintaining the full extent of this rise, quoting nearer 19¼. The Mexican news does not favour the hope of any further dividend or compromise at present; consequently, the price of the Stock has receded to 29½ for Account. Persian and Russian Stocks are firm; but the Market generally is rather heavy, the following being the last prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 92; Ditto, Small, 92; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 59½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 106½ x.d.; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, ex Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 82; Ditto, Deferred, 34; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 34½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 97; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 37½; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 90.

The Railway Market has undergone a decided change this week, again showing a further advance in the leading lines. Great Northern have improved from last week's prices, £2 per share; Great Western, £5 per share; and South-Western, 2 per Cent. Midlands and North-Westerns have also been largely dealt in, and quote improved rates. Towards the close of business, realising upon the late sudden advances caused a slight reaction, leaving prices as follows:—Aberdeen, 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 10½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 8½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 9; Eastern Counties, 6 x.d.; Great Northern, 11½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 17½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 11½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30½; Great Western, 65; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 47½ x.d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 43½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½; Leeds and Bradford, 95½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, Pref., Five per Cent., 59½; London and North-Western, 110½ x.d.; Ditto, New Quarters, 17½ x.d.; Ditto, Fifths, 13½ x.d.; London and South-Western, 66½; Midland, 30 x.d.; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 15½ x.d.; North London, 6½; North British, 6½; Ditto, Preference, 5; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7½; Preston and Wyre, 4 Shares (A), 17½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 6½ dis.; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Preference, 12; South Devon, 7½; South-Eastern, 17; South-Eastern, No. 3, 16½; South Wales, 20½; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 50; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15½;

Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 10½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 17 x.d.; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Lihenli, 2½; Luxembourg, 14; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 23½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been but moderate. Selected qualities of both red and white have moved off slowly at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds have given way quite 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat—the imports of which are not large—a fair average amount of business is doing, as but little alteration in the quotations. The sale for barley has ruled firm, and the currencies have further improved 1s per quarter. Malt has sold to a fair extent, at previous rates. More business has been transacted in oats, at 6d to 1s per quarter more money. Both beans and peas have an upward tendency. The flour trade may be called steady; but Indian corn has been much neglected.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 24s to 25s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 21s to 26s; malt, 26s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 43s to 47s; brown ditto, 43s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 46s to 51s; Chevalier, 51s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 46s to 48s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Youghall and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 15s to 16s; tick beans, new, 23s to 25s; ditto, old, 22s to 23s; grey peas, 20s to 22s; mangle, 27s to 28s; white, 24s to 27s; bolley, 27s to 30s per quarter. Townsman flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 25s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 31s per 280 lbs. American flour, 21s to 25s per bushel.

The Seed Market.—The general demand continues in a very inactive state, and last week's prices are largely supported. Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; colza-seed, 18s to 21s; brown mustard-seed, 40s to 41s; white ditto, 7s 9d to 8s; and tares, 3s 6d to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, 42s to 43s per last; linseed cakes, English, 18s to 19s; foreign ditto, 46 10s to 47 5s per 100 lb. cakes. Our market is firm, and the quotations have slightly improved. F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 37s to 37s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 33s 6d per cwt. Lard, 44s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 22s 4d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 23s 4d; beans, 28s 11d; peas, 26s 11d.

The 5th Week's Average.—Wheat, 43s 7d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 18s; rye, 22s 11d; beans, 28s; peas, 27s.

Teas.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Butter.—For most kinds of tea the demand continues steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Common sound Congou is selling at 11d to 1s 10d.

Sugar.—Generally speaking, this market is firm, and an extensive business has been transacted in it since our last report, at extreme quotations. Refined goods are selling at 50s to 50s 6d per cwt. for brown.

Coffee.—About 2000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 46s per cwt., at which importers are firm. Plantation and foreign coffees support late rates.

Rice.—Although only a limited business is doing in this article, prices are well supported. Fine white Bengal has produced 12s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—A fair business is doing in Irish butter, at full currencies. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 71s to 72s; Waterford, 68s to 71s; Cork, 72s; and Limerick, 66s to 69s per cwt. Dutch butter is somewhat lower to purchase. Fine Friesland is quoted at 78s to 80s per cwt. The inquiry for English butter is confined to small parcels. Fine Dorset, 78s to 80s; fine Devon, 68s to 70s per cwt. Fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lb. Prime Irish bacon is still selling at 39s to 40s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are in moderate request, at late rates.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and the quotations have slightly improved. F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 37s to 37s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 33s 6d per cwt. Lard, 44s.

Oil.—For common fish and linseed oil the demand is steady, on rather higher terms. Otherwise the trade is inactive.

Spirits.—About 300 puncheons of Jamaican rum have changed hands at 31 to 33 per cent. Brandy has realised 1s 4d to 1s 5d per proof. Last India duty, at 1s 3d per proof. Brandy steady and quite as dear.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £4; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 9s per load.

Cattle.—Chester inn, 13s; Holywell, 13s 9d; Townley, 14s; Bewick and Co., 14s; Gosforth, 13s 9d; Walker, 13s 6d; Bolton, 14s 6d; Hilton, 14s 6d; Haswell, 13s 9d per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the hop trade is heavy, at largely late rates. The duty is called £200,000. Two new pockets, from Kent, have sold, this week, at 47 7s per cwt.

Wool.—The large public sales continue to progress steadily. About 25,000 bags have changed hands up to this time, at very full prices.

Notwithstanding that the supplies are large, a good business is doing, at from 10s to 7s 6d per ton.

Smulfield.—This market has been very heavily supplied with each kind of fat stock, the demand for which has ruled very inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb. to sink the offals.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—These markets are in a very inactive state, and late figures are not supported.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs by the carcase.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, AUG. 29.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 1st of September, for his late Majesty King Louis Philippe, viz. viz. Ladies to wear black silk, black, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and gloves. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 8th of September next, viz. the ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and pappets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Wednesday, the 11th of September next, the Court to go out of mourning.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald William Douglas, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Drumhargh), to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Dumfriess, in the County of the Marquis of Queensberry.

This Gazette contains a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of 14 days he will issue out his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing a new member for the Borough of Poole, in the County of Dorset, Richard Robinson, Esq., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUGUST 29.

Royal Artillery.—Major-General T. Paterson to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Worsley.

BANKRUPTS.

R. BAKER and H. DAVEY, Distress, Oxfordshire, drapers. V. J. POWELL, King's-place, Commercial-road East, tobacco manufacturer. R. M. DOWELL, Worthing, draper. C. FUR-LOCK, Lough, Essex, grocer. W. DE BEAUFORT, Kingston-upon-Hull, painter. S. WILSON, Monmouth-gate, Bristol-road, Wolverhampton, grocer. W. and A. LLEWELLYN, Liverpool and Bootle, Lancashire, wine-merchants. R. SMITH, Liverpool, tavern-keeper. J. SNOW-BALL, Gateshead, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. P. FORSTER, Glasgow, late Lieut in her Majesty's 63rd Foot, thereafter Paymaster in her Majesty's Forces for the North British District. J. GIBSON, Edinburgh, solicitor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 31.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. and K.C.H., the offices of Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Frederick Duke of Cambridge, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell, D.D., Dean of Carlisle; the Rev. Francis Jenne, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford; the Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A., Head Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster; John Lucius Dampier, Esq., M.A., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. George Henry Stuchelver Johnson, M.A., of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenue of the University and Colleges of Oxford.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; the Very Rev. G. Pencock, D.D., Dean of Ely; Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bart.; Sir J. Rouilly, Knight, her Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Rev. A. Sedgewick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenue of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 2.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry McChesley as Consul at Barbadoes for the Republic of Venezuela.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. T. E. Whitley to be Captain, vice Squire; Cornet W. Knatchbull to be Lieutenant, vice Whitley.

Foot: Lieut. J. C. Bartley to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign A. E. H. Ansell to be Lieutenant, vice Bartley. 10th Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Wellesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Miller. 7th Lieut. J. Napier to be Captain, vice Walcott; Ensign J. C. Corrigan to be Lieutenant, vice Napier. 81st Lieut.-Col. T. Miller to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wellesley. 95th Major G. T. Parke to be Major, vice W. Edie; Capt. D. Rainier to

NEW MUSIC

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7, New Bond-street, London.



THE WARWICK RACE PLATE.—1850.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. LANCASTER CASTLE.

One of the most interesting inspections made by the British Archaeological Association, during their recent annual meeting, was the visit to Lancaster Castle, on Thursday morning, the 23rd ult., when, with Captain and Mr. Hansbrow as ciceroni, they examine different portions of the fine old fortress.

Lancaster lies on the south bank of the river Lune, or Lune, not far from its mouth. Dr. J. Johnson, in a paper read to the Association, derived "the name of Lancaster, or Lancaster, anciently, from the same name as Luna in Italy, London, Boulogne, Cephalonia, Vitulonia, &c. In going over the well-trod path of its Roman antiquities, an inscriptum was adduced, in corrupt Latin, recording the re-building of the bath and basilica, which had fallen down through old age; as the Romans did not build by contract, this would indicate a long possession, corroborated also by the dates on coins. The name of Sabinus on that stone occurs in an altar to Mars found near a mound two miles above Lancaster, and also an inscription referring to the Notitia; also Longovicus is stated to be garrisoned by a numerous Longovicarii, and the words Deo IALONO are in evident allusion to the name of the place or river; the frequent turning up of altars, statues, &c., in the neighbouring country would agree with the probable early occupation of the land by the Roman soldiers."

From these antiquities, and from the termination of the name, "caster," the town is believed to have been a Roman station. Camden will have it to be the Longovicus of the Notitia, and others the Ad Alannam of Richard of Cirencester. The Castle is supposed to have been erected in the year 305, by Constantius Chlorus, who, on the division of the Roman empire, in 304, was appointed to govern the western part of it, and died at York in 306. The town is supposed to have been dismantled by the Picts after the departure of the Romans, but restored by the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria, under whom it first gave name to the shire. The Castle was enlarged, and the town, which had previously received a charter from King John, was favoured with additional privileges in the reign of Edward III., who conferred the Duchy of Lancaster on his son, John of Ghent, or Gaunt, in whose favour the county was made a palatine county. The town suffered severely in the Wars of the Roses, and was again the scene of contest in the civil wars of Charles I.

Lancaster stands on the slope of an eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the towers of the Castle; it is spacious, and comprehends a large courtyard, some smaller yards, and several differently shaped towers: it has been fitted up, at a great expense, as a county goal and court-house. The large square keep is very ancient, and prodigiously strong. The gateway, defended by two semi-octagonal projecting towers, is attributed to John of Gaunt, and this was the first part examined by the Archaeologists in their recent visit. They then ascended the Well-tower, the oldest portion of the whole pile, with the exception of Adrian's Tower: the other parts of the Castle are much more modern. After surveying the prospect from John of Gaunt's Tower, the Association visited the courts, and inspected a number of curiosities collected in the Grand Jury-room.

The party then left, and were conveyed by railway to Hornby. On arriving here, a few of the visitors took their way to the tumuli in the vicinity of the village, but the greater portion of the party set out for the Castle, where they received a most courteous welcome from Pudsey Dawson, Esq., and accompanied by him entered his splendid mansion. The oldest part of this Castle is dated at a few years after the Conquest. This part of the country was granted to Roger de Poitou, by whom this portion was given to one of his retainers. The Castle was commenced by him, it is said, on the remains of a Danish hold. It has been judiciously re-fronted by Mr. C. Sharpe.

Mr. Dawson exhibited to his antiquarian guests the interesting relics which were given to his ancestor, Sir Ralph Pudsey, of Bolton Castle, by Henry VI., who remained here for several weeks after the fatal battle of Hexham: they consist of the King's spoon, gloves, and riding-boots. Among Mr. Dawson's original letters is the following letter from Oliver Cromwell to the Mayor and Corporation of Doncaster, the Mayor being an ancestor of Mr. Dawson's:—

Gentlemen,—I intend (God willing) to be at Doncaster with ye arm on Wednesday night or Thursday morning; and forasmuch as the soldiers will need a supply of victuals I desire you to give notice to the country and to use yo^r best endeavours to raise bread, butter, cheese, and flesh to be brought in and to be in readiness there against o^r coming, for w^{ch} the country shall receive ready money; not doubting of yo^r care herein, I rest
Y^r very loving friend,
O. CROMWELL.

Hippodrome, 18th of August, 1631.
Among the proceedings of the Association at Lancaster, was a paper, read by Mr. Flanché, on the "Badges of the House of Lancaster," in which he traced the traditions of the Roses, both red and white, in an interesting manner. The mother of Edward I. was Eleanor of Provence, and he was strongly inclined to believe that we were indebted to that land of chivalry and song, not only for the odorous *rosa centifolia* which perfumed our gardens, but also for the floral emblem of the House of Lancaster. The assumption of the red rose as a principal badge of the whole line would have been naturally influenced by the display of the white rose of York; and the fact of the livery colours of the Plantagenets being white and red, would render the opposing hues of the rival flowers most singularly applicable to the divisions of the family. He accounted for the famous Temple Garden scene in Shakespeare as being possibly true in authentic history, upon the ground of existing distinctions: and concluded with a pleasant excuse for the length of his remarks—that he had probably said too much under the rose.

We quote the latter from the report in the *Literary Gazette*, whose Editor notes:—"At Hornby, we seized an opportunity to pay our respects to the venerable historian, Dr. Lingard, whose house is just opposite the Church; and found him, though crippled with rheumatism, in tolerable health and enjoyment of his faculties at the age of 79!"

WARWICK RACES.

THE Warwick Meeting commenced on Tuesday, with a promising list of fourteen events for two days. Annexed are the results:—

TUESDAY.

THE FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. B. Austin's Miss Judy Macan (Marson), 1. Mr. E. R. Clark's The Old Commodore (Dockeray), 2.

THE RACING (SELLING) STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Edward's Hind of the Forest (Nat), 1. Mr. Wadlow and Blister (W. Sharpe), 2.

THE CASTLE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Halford's Prime Minister (Marlow), 1. Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Nat), 2.

THE LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Meeson's Doubt (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Drinkald's The Juggler (Rodney), 2.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Strathmore's Magician (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Beville's nd. Goodwood (Mr. Beville), 2.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—(Heats.)—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Nat), 1. Mr. Merry's First-rate, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. G. Hawkes's Milcote walked over.

THE TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Agis (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Waller's Captain Parry (Davenport), 2.

THE COUNTY STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord John Scott's Turnus (Lye), 1. Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Harlock), 2.

THE AVON STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's Harriott (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Exeter's Turtle (J. Mann), 2.

THE BOROUGH HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Nat), 1. Mr. Fowler's Jack Briggs (Whitehouse), 2.

THE GOLD CUP of 200 sovs, with 100 added.—Lord Leigh nd. Priestess (Lye), 1; Mr. Clarke's Made Safe (Hiett), 2.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Lord Cardross's Scarborough (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Wagstaff's b m by Samarcand (Evans), 2.

THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added, were won in two heat by Lord John Scott's Defaulter.

THE WARWICK PLATE.

This magnificent specimen of the goldsmith's art is shown in the accompanying Engraving—a Salver of beautiful design. Its size is twenty-six inches; weight, 340 ounces; value, £200. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Elkington, Birmingham, and Regent-street, London.

LINCOLN RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE REVIVAL STAKES.—Hippograft, 1. Palais Royal, 2.
THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Haricot, 1. Gladiolus, 2.
THE HUNTERS' STAKES.—Smuggler Bill, 1. Squire of Malton, 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The absurdity of not taking advantage of the open days in the early part of the season, is made evident enough by the appearance of the calendar for the ensuing week, the fixtures embracing no less than a dozen meetings, and falling at a time when every racing-man's thoughts are on the great event of the following week—the St. Leger. Fortunately, the places of sport are not of much eminence, so that the public will not lose by being away. The engagements stand thus:—Tuesday: Lichfield, Radcliffe, Werneth Low, and Chaddle. Wednesday: Marlborough and Bromley. Thursday: Leicester, Hoylake (Liverpool), Totness, Lynn. Friday: Abingdon and Dover.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday, an All England Match, at Bradford; Tuesday, Return match, at Epton; Thursday, an All England Match, at Langton Woods. The water "frolics" will not be of a character to attract the public: the season is near its termination.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was not by any means extensive, and beyond showing a few movements on the Leamington Stakes—now numbered with the past—was not of sufficient importance to call for more than a return of the closing prices:—

5 to 1 agst Kennington	8 to 1 agst Priestess	16 to 1 agst Glaucus
7 to 1 — Doubt	9 to 1 — Miss Ann	20 to 1 — Langton
8 to 1 — Tophana	10 to 1 — Fernhill	20 to 1 — Jibaldry (t)
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)		
Even on Voltigeur	6 to 1 agst Windischgratz	20 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)
5 to 1 agst Pittsford	8 to 1 — Bee Hunter	33 to 1 — Cruikshank colt (t)
	16 to 1 — Cyprus	
ST. LEGER.		
20 to 1 agst Lamartine	30 to 1 agst Flukegethon (t)	40 to 1 agst Prime Minist (t)
25 to 1 — Newminster	33 to 1 — Storm	40 to 1 — Aaron Smith (t)
25 to 1 — Hippolytus		50 to 1 — Old Ralph B 11 s
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.		
1000 to 15 agst Rhedychma.		

THURSDAY.—A thin attendance, and only business enough transacted to admit of the following brief quotations:—

9 to 2 agst Strongbow	8 to 1 agst The Castle	12 to 1 agst Clothworker
to 1 — Mark Tapley	9 to 1 — Post Tempore (t)	12 to 1 — Urie (t)
YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
Even on Voltigeur	20 to 1 agst Cruikshank colt	30 to 1 agst Mildew
5 to 1 agst Pittsford	20 to 1 — Bolingbroke	35 to 1 — Marchioness d'Eu
9 to 1 — Bee-hunter	20 to 1 — Chatterbox	100 to 1 — Clitchee
CESAREWITCH.—20 to 1 each agst Clothworker, Fanny Eden, and Calmar (t)		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—33 to 1 agst Glaucus (t)		
DERBY.—16 to 1 agst Prime Minister (t); 50 to 1 agst Oleander (t).		

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—A pedestrian from Leeds has commenced the task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. The feat, which will occupy six weeks within a few hours, is undertaken for a wager of £250, the stakeholder being a highly-respectable gentleman on the other side of the water. The ground selected is a field near the Tramway Hotel, where a suitable covering has been erected. The pedestrian will walk a mile at the close of the first hour, and another at the commencement of the second hour, thus securing for himself an hour and a half's rest between every walk of two miles.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF DONCASTER RACES.—A meeting of unusually righteous people was held, on Tuesday last, at Doncaster, for the purpose of taking measures for the suppression of the well-known and world-famous races of Doncaster. These meetings are held to be demoralising and degrading to humanity by the pious gentlemen who promoted the objects of the meeting; but the people, by the use of yells, hootings, cat-calls, and discordant sounds of all kinds, clearly showed that their opinion as well as interest lay in an opposite direction. The whole affair was a dead failure.



LANCASTER CASTLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The proceedings of the Third General Peace Congress were opened on Thursday, the 22nd ult., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in St. Paul's Church, the building made memorable by the recent meetings of the Frankfort Parliament. It is a handsome circular building, with a gallery supported by marble columns, and was fitted up in its present state for the German Parliament. Behind the President's chair was a large shield blazoned with the German eagle, whilst above the crimson drapery on which this heraldic decoration rested were three flags, each black, crimson, and gold, the staves surrounded by triumphal wreaths. The aspect of the interior of St. Paul's Church on the 22nd attracted, however, much less attention than did one of its visitors, when it was whispered round the place that General Haynau was present. He sat for some time near one of the side doors, listening, apparently, with much attention, but left before the termination of the proceedings. The seats lately occupied by the members of the Frankfort Parliament were, on the present occasion, filled by a numerous company, made up of Germans, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Belgians. The seat put up for the Archduke John, and subsequently occupied by M. Gagern, was now filled by the President (for this year) of the Peace Congress, Herr Jaup, late Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt. There were about 550 English present out of a total audience of 2000.

Amongst the delegates to the meeting were R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Lee, F.R.S. (of Hartwell); Revs. J. Burnett, E. Miall, and H. Richards; Elihu Burritt, Joseph Sturge, J. Wilson (of Leeds), Dr. Dick, and others, from England. The list of American deputies included—Massachusetts, Rev. Mark Trafton; Boston, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Mr. Sargent, John Tappan, Esq.; Maine, Rev. David Thurston; Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Hall; New Hampshire, Hon. John Prentiss; Connecticut, Rev. G. W. Pennington; New York, G. Williams, Henry Garnett; Pennsylvania, Professor C. D. Cleveland, Samuel Sartain; Kentucky, W. H. G. Butler, Patrick Joyce; Missouri, Rev. Dr. Bullard; — Scott; Illinois, T. Eastman; Indiana, A. R. Forsyth; Michigan, W. H. B. Dowling; American Peace Society, L. S. Jacoby. An ex-Indian chief, Kagekah Bouch, now described as the Rev. George Copway, also attended, in a somewhat remarkable costume. From France the following gentlemen attended:—M.M. Cormenin, *ancien député*, member of the French Council of State; Emile de Girardin, Editor of *La Presse*; Joseph Garnier, Professor of Political Economy; Guillaumin, Editor of the *Economiste*; Coquerel, fils; Lacan, Ernest; Potonie, fils. From Brussels: M. Visschers, M. Depetiaux, Inspector-General of Prisons in Belgium. Germany contributed delegates from Darmstadt, Leipsic, Wiesbaden, Mainz, Homburg, Bonn, Giessen, Frankfort, and other places.

The Congress sat three days—there being a morning and evening sitting each day.

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY).

The centre of St. Paul's Church was appropriated to the members of the foreign delegation and to the German members of the Congress; the galleries, both on the ground-floor and above, being devoted to the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were a large number of ladies.

The business of the Congress commenced each day at ten o'clock, A.M. The first resolution submitted to the Congress was to the following effect:—

1. The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, 1850, acknowledges that recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason, and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war; and the Congress recommends all its members to labour in their respective countries by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the

platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and political and commercial prejudices which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

The following members of the Congress spoke in support of this resolution, which was carried by the unanimous vote of the assembly:—The Rev. John Burnet, Le Pasteur, Bonnet, of Paris; M. de Cormenin, of Paris; H. J. Garnet, of New York (whose appearance, he being of pure negro blood, excited considerable sensation and interest); M. Emile de Girardin, of Paris.

The second resolution, which was as follows, was presented in a speech of great power by M. Visschers, of Brussels:—

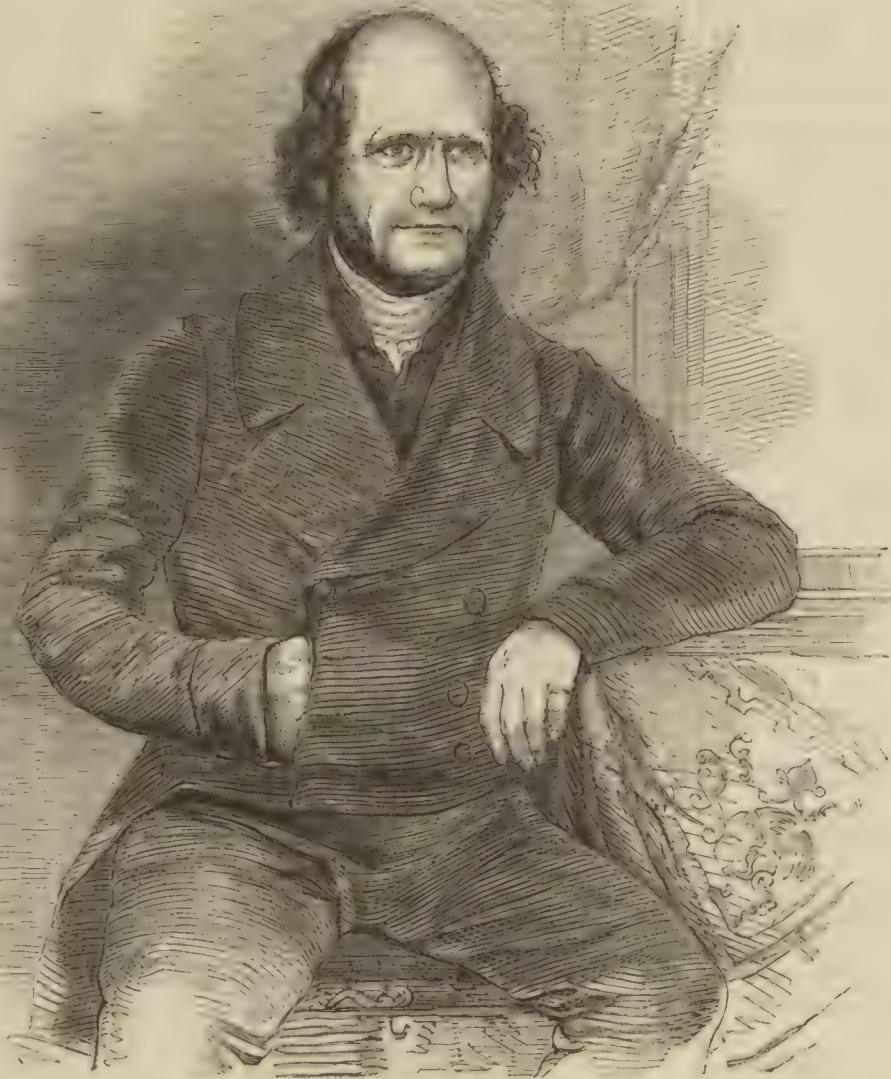
This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for Governments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot otherwise be amicably adjusted.

This was supported by M. Bach, of Darmstadt; M. Mourch, of Frankfort; M. Emile de Girardin (this gentleman rising to reply to some difficulties which had been suggested in the practical application of arbitration); Professor Cleveland, of the United States; and Richard Cobden, M.P.

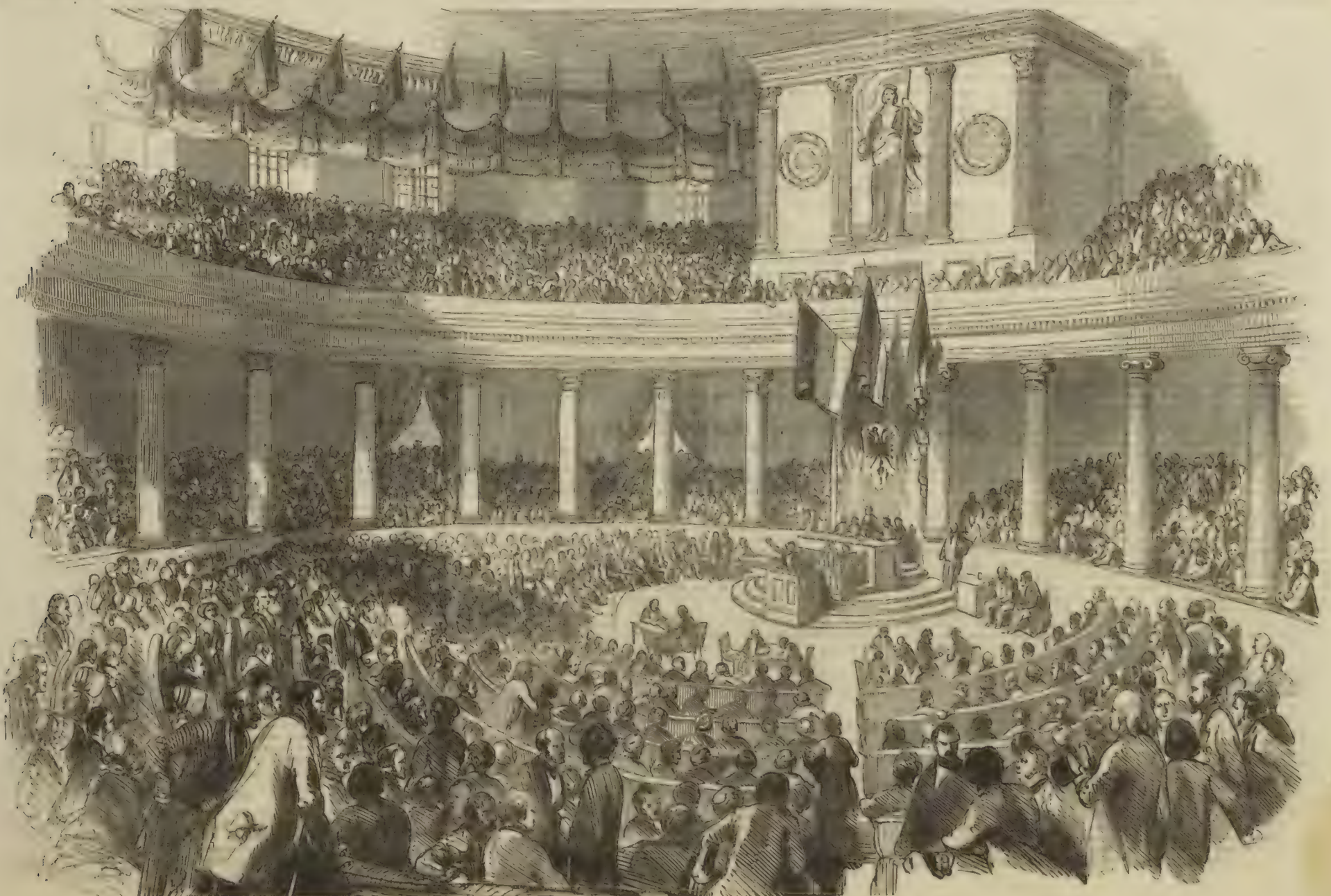
Mr. Cobden said it was not his intention to have spoken that day, but he must say a word or two on the supposed difficulties of arbitration. No doubt there were difficulties—but were there not difficulties in war, too? and what he wished to put before the diplomatists of Europe and America was, which of these difficulties will you choose—war or arbitration? One of them it must be; for you confess that neither your diplomacy nor your mediation enable you to settle your quarrels—generally about some point of etiquette, or some trumpery debt of a few thousands of pounds. What he wanted was, that if ever the people of England or America saw their Governments again involved in a quarrel with some weaker power, whether on the shores of Portugal or Greece, and refusing the offer made by such a power to settle the dispute by arbitration, but resorting to the sword to enforce their demands, then he did hope that the people would drive such governments from power, and supply their places with men who would dispose of the question in a more workmanlike manner. Mr. Cobden alluded to the progress which the peace cause had made during the past year, and said that two remarkable illustrations of this progress had occurred in the last peace meeting which he had attended in London, and in the meeting which he was then addressing at Frankfort. At the meeting in London he sat side by side with General Klapka, the general who had unsuccessfully fought the battles of liberty in Hungary. At the meeting of this present Congress at Frankfort, no less a person than General Haynau had for some time occupied a place among the visitors (General Haynau had left the Hall before Mr. Cobden rose to speak); he (Mr. Cobden) thought it very significant, when they found at their meetings such men as the military leaders both of liberty and despotism. It incited in those men's minds something like the dawn of a suspicion that their own profession was not of the most stable and satisfactory character. (Cheers.)

SECOND DAY (FRIDAY).

Charles Hindley, Esq., proposed the third resolution: That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot therefore too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquillity of each state.



D. JAUP, PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.—1850.



SITTING OF THE PEACE CONGRESS IN THE PAUL'S-KIRCHE, AT FRANKFORT

The hon. gentleman brought forward a vast body of statistics, with a view to show that war had always contributed to national ruin, for which reason it was necessary to abolish the existing standing armies, the prime cause of war. He expressed the belief that the time would arrive at which national hatred would cease, and all men be brethren. He was loudly applauded.

The Rabbi Stein, of Frankfurt, said that war ought not to be admitted, even in self-defence, as the limit at which self-defence began would be difficult to define. Instead, he remarked, of making weapons of war, let men be employed in cultivating land, and if Europe were not large enough, there was America. Let the governments of Europe, instead of dividing men by the sword, employ them in making railways.

M. Joseph Garnier showed that permanent armies render unproductive a great part of the force of man, and that consequently armies diminish the welfare of societies. He showed also that the governments, by standing armies, are obliged to crush the people by taxation.

The Rev. Mr. Buller, of the state of Missouri, dwelt on the fact that the United States had no permanent army, though they were larger than any European state.

M. Emile de Girardin next spoke. He remarked that the immense sums which armies had cost would have enabled great works of peace to be accomplished, and all social problems to be solved. After the revolution of February, he had, he said, cried "Disarm, disarm! Have confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the sentiments of all the nations of Europe!" But he had not been listened to, and had been accused of treason. Well, two armies had been sent to the Rhine and the Alps, and what glory had Frenchmen gained? They had given themselves two enemies—misery and hunger, and had lighted up war in their streets.

Mr. Cobden said that standing armies were more dangerous in peace than in war. War was a state of madness and passion for which some excuse might be made, but a standing armament was a permanent injustice.

The third resolution was then adopted.

The fourth resolution was then brought forward. It was as follows:—

This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another.

M. Drucken, of Amsterdam, considered that the participation among the different nations of 25 milliards of paper money was a powerful guarantee for peace.

M. E. de Girardin said that certain democrats regarded war as the only means of reconquering their lost liberties, but the money he thought might be employed in more useful purposes. War could not be carried on without money, and therefore if loans were refused it could not take place; he should consequently support the resolution.

M. Z. de Stettin remarked that a general customs union between all nations of the world would be the best guarantee against war.

The fourth resolution was then carried, and the second day's sitting closed.

THIRD AND LAST DAY (SATURDAY).

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Congress was well attended. Some excitement was produced by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Copway, formerly a native American Indian chief, who spoke at great length and with much energy on the immorality and irreligion of war. The preceding speakers had been limited in their observations to speeches of twenty minutes each; but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of this case, he was allowed to address the meeting for forty minutes. The speech of this person was received with much enthusiasm. He proposed the fifth resolution, viz.:—

This Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognises it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.

He was followed by two German gentlemen, Dr. Neil and Dr. Bodensee. The latter speaker urged the Congress to undertake the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The proposition did not apparently meet with a very cordial reception.

The Chairman suggested that the introduction of this subject would involve a breach of their rules, which prohibited the discussion of any existing political question.

Mr. Cobden also observed, that it would be impossible for the Congress then to go on with the subject, as neither party appeared to be duly represented at the meeting.

The resolution was adopted.

The next resolution (the sixth) was as follows:—

This Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries for the convocation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with the view to the formation of a code of international law.

Mr. E. Miall repudiated the notion that there was anything visionary or Utopian in the peace movement, and made a strong protest against what are called "practical men."

Elihu Burritt entered into a history of the progress of the peace theory, which he maintained owed its origin to France and Germany, and not to America.

Mr. Chipple, of New York, astonished the assembly by a burst of Yankee eloquence, and the novel colouring which he gave to rather old materials.

The resolution was carried, together with an additional one against duelling. On the latter, Mr. Cornenin and M. Girardin spoke. A vote of thanks to the municipal authorities of Frankfurt followed, in honour of whom Mr. Cobden led an English "Hip, hip, hurrah," to the intense astonishment of the Germans.

It was then resolved that the proceedings should be printed and circulated at a small charge, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Jaup having been passed, the proceedings were declared at an end.

The Congress, it was announced, would be held in London next year.

FISHING EXCURSIONS UP THE THAMES.

EXCURSION II.—TEDDINGTON TO SUNBURY.

Our next Excursion will be up as far as Sunbury, making Hampton Court our head-quarters. Some of the finest barbel in the river are caught just above Teddington Lock, and there is good fishing thence all the way up to Kingston. Here the Jolly Anglers will afford tolerable refreshment to those who require it on their way. But let us not loiter long over our "tiffin," but proceed towards Thames Ditton, one of the most beautiful, secluded, tempting little spots on the whole length of the river. In fact, all the way from Kingston to Hampton Court the scenery is exquisitely picturesque; yet of a modest *petite* character, suggestive of countless "cabinets" studies of that peculiar class for which the school of English landscape painting stands unrivalled. Buried amongst the trees is the snug little "Swan," long a favourite resort of anglers; and a little lower down is the "Crown and Anchor," still more modest in its pretensions, and they say somewhat more moderate in charges. Higher up, at Hampton Bridge, Middlesex side, you will find "the Mitre," opening its hospitable doors to receive you, and on the opposite side "the Castle," both fishing houses.

The worthy host of the former, by the way, is a true sportsman himself, enthusiastic, indefatigable, and upon the whole fairly successful. He aspires after the highest class of game, when it is to be had, and some weeks ago was rewarded by catching a fine trout, weighing eleven pounds and upwards, under circumstances of no little difficulty. It happened to be one of the days of the Hampton Races, when all the "turfs" were down from London to witness their favourite sport. So, also, our host of the "Mitre," untempted by the Judge's noisy bell, betook him to his favourite sport on the banks of the calm stream. After "spinning" patiently for an hour or two, a fish took his bait—and such a fish!—line, rod, fisher and all were quickly tried to their best. Full three-quarters of an hour did he play with the monster before he could think of attempting to land him. At length the critical moment came, but it so happened that by this time a considerable number of miscellaneous folk from the race-course had collected round our hero of the rod, staring open-mouthed at his wonderful manœuvres; and at length some of them volunteered their clumsy aid, and, in spite of all remonstrance, seized hold of the line to help to drag in the fish. Imagine the angler's vexation, his wrath—it was a miracle he ever got his fish landed at all, amongst such barbarians; and, as it was, an honest boatman who happened to be at hand rushed to the water's edge, just in the nick of time, and lifted the fish out in his arms instead of a landing-net; and he was then marched off in triumphal procession to the "Mitre," where he became the admiration of many beholders, and is the talk of the village to this day. When at Hampton the other day, I heard of several other good-sized trout which had been caught in those parts in the course of this summer; some half-dozen, at least, weighing from three to six or eight pounds, fairly attested, to say nothing of others unrecorded. Most of these were caught in the "Tumbling Bay," a little above the bridge—a spot which, in the memory of many old fishermen, used to divide the honours with Sunbury for this noble fish. The Thames, in former days, used to be celebrated for its trout, with hardly an exception the largest and finest in England; but, like all good things, they have lately become so extremely scarce as to be seldom fished for, except by an occasional devotee, who measures his sport, not by the weight of his basket, but rather more by his disappointments than his successes. The angler will, therefore, be glad to hear that the store of his favourite game in the Thames appears rather to be on the increase; for, not only at Hampton, but at Teddington and Sunbury there have been a very fair number of good trout taken in the course of the present year. In like manner, it should be added, that all other fish appears to be on the increase, from Richmond upwards; and that this is mainly owing to the exertions and watchful care of the Thames Angling Protection Society, there can be no reasonable doubt, any more than that, for this service, they have become entitled to the thanks and support of the fishing world.

Trout fishing is now over, and pike fishing is hardly begun; but when the weeds begin to rot away, the latter may be caught at various spots all the way up, from Thames Ditton to Henley. There is a favourite spot at Ditton, extending from below the Ait towards the Surrey shore, where some young Jack have already been caught this year, and where, in a month or six weeks, some of their ancestors may be sought for, not in vain. Perch, also—"a very good and a very bold biting fish," in the words of old Isaac Walton—will now begin to be in fine condition, and may be found all the way from Ditton upwards. You may fish for him either with a worm (No. 7 hook), or with a minnow or small gudgeon. If the former be used, you should fish within an inch of the bottom; if the latter, about mid-water. With the perch a little more dexterity of handling is required than with the barbel: the latter has a tough, leathery mouth, and will bear a smart tug to fix the hook, which should be done the moment he bites; the perch, on the contrary, is very tender

in the mouth, and, after he has taken your bait, will require a little time to gorge it comfortably, before he will be prepared to accompany it on shore. The perch, unlike the solitary pike, go about in shoals; and, quoth old Walton, himself citing some older authority, "if there be twenty or forty in a hole, they may be, at one standing, all caught, one after another; they being like the wicked world, not afraid, though their fellows and companions perish in their sight."

With regard to barbel-fishing, which was the greatest feat of our first day's "excursion," a diversity of opinions exists about the character of the sport it affords. Walton says: "the barbel affords the angler choice sport, being a lusty and a cunning fish—so lusty and cunning as to endanger the breaking of the angler's line, by running his head forcibly towards any covert, or hole, or bank, and then striking at the line to break it off with its tail, as is observed by Plutarch in his book 'De Industria Animalium'; and also so cunning, to nibble and suck off your worm close to the hook, and yet avoid letting the hook come into his mouth;" all which the young hand had better be aware of. On the other hand, Sir John Hawkins, in his notes to Walton, says, "Fishing for barbel is, at best, but a dull recreation." Who shall decide when doctors disagree? It may certainly be observed, that barbel-fishing, though affording some amusement when it comes to the struggle with the newly hooked fish, does not require that exercise of science, skill, observation, and patience which are brought into play when fishing for pike or trout. The Thames anglers, some of them, are very expert in dealing with this boisterous customer. They fish with very fine tackle; and there are well-authenticated cases of their catching barbel of three pounds, or three pounds and a half weight, with a single hair.

And now a few words to the tyro whom the other day I put into the hands of one of the professionals of the river, for the purpose of learning the A B C routine of his art. I suppose he has been out with him several times since then; caught "no end" of gudgeon, roach, and barbel; smoked "no end" of cigars; drunk "no end" of ale or cold-weather—for the Thames fisherman is a "dry" fellow, and has a peculiar knack of insinuating the appalling fact (recently so elaborately established in the Blue Book of the Board of Health) that the Thames water is "unwholesome," particularly when drunk neat. I suppose he has grown tired of the long stories which his instructor has drawn forth, all about the wonderful achievements of sundry "gents," pupils of his own, and their wonderful gratitude in the shape of half-crowns. I will suppose that, whilst he has begun to acquire a taste for the line, he has grown a little tired, perhaps somewhat disgusted, at the coarser commonplace features of Cockney sportsmanship, and aspires to set up in business for himself. Let him not discourage the idea; but, on the contrary, seizing his rod, his basket, and his tackle, proceed afoot and alone along the bank, trying for anything and everything, and by no means disappointed if, after trying many a promising bay or hole, he has no better sport to boast of the whole day than was recorded by Dr. Franklin of a friend, who, in reply to his inquiry, "What sport?" he had had after a whole day's fishing in one spot, replied "Very good;" and then, upon being pressed by the Doctor as to how many fish he had caught, replied, more abashed or disheartened, "None at all; but about the middle of the day I had a most glorious nibble!"

To the true angler, the pleasure of a day's fishing is made up of a thousand and one little incidents and reflections, in which the mere catching and carrying home of fish forms but an inconsiderable portion. The cool crisp air of the morning, fresh from the dew-bathed hill-side, and as yet but faintly perfumed with the odour of a thousand flowers; the gorgeous sun just emerging from behind that distant clump of trees, whilst the overhanging boughs beneath which you bend your way along the margin of the stream, still protect you from the fierceness of its rays; the hum of a hundred insects blending with the steady ripple of the water which has flowed on, and rippled, and gurgled in the same fashion and mood any summer's day this hundred years. The solemn silence thus made audible (if I may be allowed to paraphrase a poetic figure, which has not itself escaped criticism), and which is broken occasionally by the sudden splash of a fish more eager for his breakfast than his comrades. These are a few amongst the natural features and circumstances which impress the chosen fishing spot with a peculiar charm, and send the fisher's mind to revel in pleasant reflection and pleasant reminiscences through the life-long day; and, when he happens to have "a glorious nibble," it is an incident of notable excitement; if he catch a fish, it is an event which serves to mark an era in the day's slow progress.

That an angler's selection of "a favourite spot" does not depend upon the number of fish he may take in it, is a fact amusingly illustrated in an anecdote quoted by Mr. Kennie, in his notes appended to Hawkins's edition of Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler."

"The River Lea angler," says Daniel, "being daily seen at one particular spot, a brother angler conceived it must be the resort of abundance of fish, and there, one morning at daybreak, began his operations. The usual attendant of the place arrived some hours after and threw in his line. A long silence ensued, when the first comer remarked that he was out of luck in not having caught any fish in this favourite hole, 'which,' says he, 'I am convinced it is with you, from the constant attention I have seen you pay to it.' 'Sir,' replies the gentleman, 'I confess long custom has rendered me extremely partial to the spot; but, as for the fish, I assure you that here I have angled for forty years, and never had a bite yet.'"

Don't let the experience of this remarkable individual alarm the reader; it is merely referred to as an extreme case, to show the tone of mind in which an old sportsman pursues his art, when he has learned to love it. A shrewd suspicion, indeed, may cross the imagination of the sceptic, that "the River Lea angler," the hero of the story, did not deal quite candidly by the intruder whom he found beforehand with him at his "favourite spot." Certainly the account he gave of it was not likely to encourage the unwelcome visitor to "call again to-morrow."

If anything that has been said above induce the reader to try a day's fishing along the shady bank of a snug, quiet stream, in preference to the coarse carnage of a punt "battue," with its battle array of rods, he may do so now,

By the soft winding of the silent Mole.

a little river, which empties its slow stream into the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Pursuing the devious course of the Mole (interrupted occasionally by private grounds, through which, in parts, it runs), he will find a delightful rural panorama—upon a miniature scale 'tis true—and meet with good spoil in the shape of roach, dace, and gudgeon, with an occasional trout and pike, in their respective seasons. Indeed, the trout are tolerably abundant in this river, particularly at Leatherhead. And then, if he be fatigued, hungry, or sleepy, he will find good accommodation at Leatherhead, Mickleham, or Dorking; or if he prefer the quietness of a farm-house to the bustle of a village inn, he will meet with many in the neighbourhood of the river's course, where he may be lodged and boarded by the day, or week, or year, and have the fish of his own catching for breakfast if he like.

This seems to be the proper place to say a few words about the various "fishing-houses" or inns, established in a great measure expressly for the entertainment of fishermen at the various stations along the river. In the good old times of coaching—"slow-coaching"—these were much more frequented than they are now; the angler frequently going down for his day or two—his Saturday to Monday, at least—by which means he had an opportunity of commencing his sport at sunrise, which all true fishermen ought to do. Now, however, it seems that the railroads have destroyed, or at least injured, the traffic of the inns here, as elsewhere. The cockney angler takes his run down in the morning and back at night, never putting his foot within the presence of the unfortunate fishing-house. Upon a very false principle of economy, the keepers of these hostleries, instead of accommodating themselves to the times, and endeavouring to attract customers by the goodness of their cheer, and the moderation of their charges—victimise every unhappy wayfarer who confides himself to their tender mercies, by charging high prices for very inferior accommodation, being not over civil to boot, and when remonstrated with, actually plead the badness of business as their excuse, plainly averring that they make those who come, pay for those who keep away. This is bad policy, to say the least of it, and reminds one of the story of the country manager, who, when the curtain drew up to a very poor house, came forward and burst into a volley of abuse of those who were present, some half-dozen or so, whom he denounced as "a shabby, mean, ragamuffin lot," and sent them away—returning, however, their money. O.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have read with interest the notice of Glastonbury Abbey, given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 10; and having myself recently visited its venerable ruins, I am induced to take the liberty of troubling you with a few remarks on their probable age.

Your Correspondent is quite correct in stating that St. Joseph's Chapel is ascribed to Abbot Herlewin (1102-1120); but I submit that there is no sufficient evidence of its being his work. On the contrary, it appears* that the whole of the Church, and most of the buildings of the Abbey, were destroyed by fire in 1185; and that the rebuilding of them was not completed until the year 1193. Independently of this circumstance, the style of the architecture of St. Joseph's Chapel shows it to belong to the period of transition from Anglo-Norman to Early English, in the latter part of the twelfth century; and to this date it is referred by Mr. Bloxam, and the author of the "Glossary of Architecture" (Oxford, 1845), both first-rate authorities. I presume that a much later date cannot be assigned to the remains of the nave, transepts, &c., of the Church, presenting, as they do, examples of the pointed arch, ornamented with the double zigzag or lozenge moulding, and springing from capitals that closely approximate to Early English. The ante-chapel, which formed the connexion between St. Joseph's Chapel and the Church, exhibits the features of the thirteenth century; but I do not remember enough of the details to offer an opinion as to its exact date. It is, indeed, commonly ascribed to Abbot de Blois (1126-1171); but this date is at variance with the style. The existing remains may probably occupy the site of his building.

Your Correspondent must excuse the expression of a doubt as to the "fair stone building" he mentions having been part of the Abbot's lodging, no such house being mentioned by Phelps ("History and Antiquities of Somerset"), or marked in his ground-plan of the ruins. The original "holy thorn" stood on Weavall Hill, near the town; but, during the Great Rebellion, all then remaining of it was hacked down by one of the enlightened "Ironsides" of those days. A graft from this remarkable tree is now growing in the garden adjoining the ruins, and this, I presume, is the thorn your Correspondent saw.

QUIDAM.

* Vide Rev. W. Phelps's "History and Antiquities of Somerset," vol. II. p. 515.

NEW MUSIC.

ELEMENTARY WORKS.

No. 1. The ART OF SINGING. By D. F. CRIVELLI.—No. 2. ELEMENTS OF SINGING. By GIACINTO MARRAS. R. Mills.—No. 3. PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VOICE. By F. ROMER. Leader and Cook.—No. 4. The PIANIST'S DE-SIDERATA. By EDWARD FROST. R. Cocks and Co.

Signor Crivelli, the Professor of Singing, and honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music, has issued a third edition of his elaborate work on the cultivation of the vocal power. This volume, appropriately dedicated to the Earl of Westmorland—to whom, as the author observes, England is indebted for the formation of a "Conservatoire," or Royal Academy—contains the result of an experience of thirty-eight years. In the introduction, Signor Crivelli enters at some length into his theory of the development of the voice: he protests against the notion of founding a system on mechanical experiments and musical rules, as fallacious; and insists on the necessity of instructors making a careful study of the functions and capabilities of sound. The author's remarks are full of interest; and his advice to students, to cultivate the mind as well as the organ, is sound: he cites many instances of celebrated artists, whose fame has been acquired by a superiority of intellect, in overcoming difficulties of nature. The pages devoted to the quality, compass, style, and change of voice, and the ornamental exercises, progressive scales, and *solfege*, are written and composed in the best taste, and with a thorough comprehension of the true principles of art. The work is published in double columns; Italian on one side, with the English translation on the other—an excellent arrangement.

The work of Signor Marras, the accomplished vocalist and professor of singing, is written both in Italian and English, and, as may be conceived, from the well-known taste, skill, and experience of the writer, excellent advice is given to pupils for the preservation of the voice, and the proper mode of studying. The observations on respiration are just. Signor Marras is evidently an advocate of the *staccato in modo* in his system of tuition. The lessons for the training of the voice combine elegance with instruction; but in some of these exercises the author has followed a continental fault in composers, of opening with one key and concluding in another. With this exception, the "Elements of Singing" is a welcome addition to the collection of vocal works.

Mr. Frank Romer's book is a treatise, indicating especially the difference between the speaking and singing qualities of tone, and adding certain laws for the formation of the musical voice. The work is practical as well as theoretical, two additional chapters having been written for the second edition. Mr. Romer is known as a clever composer, and has had many years' experience as a vocal instructor. Mr. Romer's theory is, firstly, "that the human voice has two distinct points of production, and that all proper musical sounds are formed in the lower tube (the trachea); secondly, that the musical tones of the voice are divided into two qualities, the same as in all musical instruments—namely, double vibrated notes and single vibrated notes or harmonics, governed by the laws laid down in acoustics." Mr. Romer also maintains "that there is no sudden or fixed break in the voice when produced according to nature; and, finally, that no contraction whatever in the use of the musical voice should take place in the tube by moving the larynx or glottis, all such movements tending to harden or weaken the purity of the tone." These principles Mr. Romer enforces by a very ingenious train of reasoning, and applies his theories to his system of vocal tuition. Some remarks on the nervous obstruction and impediments of the vocal organs are extremely useful and valuable, whatever opinion may be entertained of Mr. Romer's theories, which are certainly novel and curious.

Mr. Frost, in a series of one hundred scale exercises, has afforded to pupils very great facilities in mastering the diatonic and chromatic scales. The explanations are clearly and intelligibly written, and are accompanied by a plate indicating the proper position of the hands.

SACRED COMPOSITIONS.

No. 1. The Church Hymn-BOOK. F. and J. Rivington.—No. 2. The Church ANTHEM BOOK. D'Almaine and Co.—No. 3. STABAT MATER. By Dr. GAUNTLETT. Lonsdale.—No. 4. LAYS AND LEGENDS OF THE NATIVITY. By Dr. GAUNTLETT. Lonsdale.—No. 5. O GOD BE MERCIFUL. Ditto.—No. 6. JESUS WEPT. By Mrs. MACKINLAY. D'Almaine.—No. 7. THOU ART MY KING, O GOD. By J. L. ELLERTON, Esq. Lonsdale.—No. 8. WARREN'S PSALMODY. R. Cocks and Co.—No. 9. The Church MUSICIAN. Edwards and Hughes.—No. 10. ETHEREAL VOICES SPEAK TO ME. By Miss A. L. MORRIS. Surman.

In the Church Hymn-book it is the intention to assign to every season its proper hymns, with fixed and appropriate tunes. The work will be completed in eight parts, with divisions for Easter, Ascension, Whitsuntide, Sundays after Trinity, Advent, Christmas, and Epiphany, Septuagesima, Lent, and Passion Tide, Saints' Days, and special seasons and services. The plan of the editor is that the whole shall be in harmony with the daily and proper offices of the Church, and expressly adapted for congregational expression, the melodies being simple and nearly syllabic. "No churchman," state the editor and compiler, "can attend the performances of Mendelssohn's music in Exeter Hall, and hear the old hymn tunes interspersed in his compositions, without a feeling of regret, that such many, vigorous, and congregational strains should be heard there and there only. The unisonous singing by 200 men of the ancient sequence 'Lauda Sion,' and that of the older hymn 'Ach Gott vom Himmel sieh darein,' in the 'Athalie,' and the harmonized arrangements of the olden melodies in the 'Paul' and 'Lobgesang,' may be said to have rooted the name of Mendelssohn in the hearts and affections of all Englishmen." The work is carefully and well got up, and, from its moderate price, will be no doubt popular.—Nos. 2, 8, and 9, are proofs of the increased attention now paid to improve congregational singing. The prefatory remarks in No. 3, on the "Stabat Mater," are full of antiquarian interest. Dr. Gauntlett is of opinion that the preponderance of probability as to its composition is in favour of Jacobus de Benedicenis, a Franciscan, of the early part of the 14th century. Dr. Gauntlett has set the words to eight melodies, ancient and modern, for four voices, with organ accompaniment. No. 4 are Christmas Carols, "old and new, grave and jolly," newly arranged, composed, and edited. The musical attainments of Dr. Gauntlett are well displayed in these Carols. In No. 5, a Sacred Song, he has admirably arranged a fine composition by Alessandro Stradella. The Sacred Song, No. 6, in six-eight time, is replete with devotional feeling. No. 7 is an anthem for four voices and chorus, with organ or piano-forte accompaniment, skillfully laid out and wrought. The composition of Miss A. Morris, of the Royal Academy of Music, is well adapted for the voice and style of Miss Catherine Hayes, for whom it was written. The poetry, by Emily Varadell, is affecting; and the composer, in an expressive andante, has produced a creditable specimen of vocal writing. It is gratifying to find lady professors devoting their talents to compositions of the sacred school. Religious art is evidently now much cultivated, as is proved by the increasing number and variety of congregational works issuing daily from the press, and by the animated discussion which is now going on as to the proper "Church tones" to be adopted, the Gregorian chant discussion being now at its height.

PIANOFORTE PIECES.

No. 1. GRANDE FANTASIE, "Don Pasquale," by Thalberg; and No. 2. INTRODUCTION ET VARIATIONS, "Elisir d'Amore," by Thalberg.—No. 3. LES FANTAISES, "Caprice Characteristique." No. 4. CAPRICE No. 1; No. 5. PENSEES FUGITIVES; and No. 6. CINQ ROMANCES SANS PAROLES. By E. SILAS. Cramer, Beale, and Co.—No. 7. THE VESPER HYMN. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. C. and R. Ollivier.—No. 8. FOUR ROMANCES. By E. DEANE. Wessell and Co.—No. 9. SONATA PASTORALE. By MARY HOLMES. J. A. NOVELLO.—No. 10. DUALMA. Overture. ANTONIO MINASI. Wessell and Co.

Of Thalberg's two pianoforte productions it is scarcely necessary to write, familiar as these flowing and masterly works must be to all concert-frequenter. The ripe and brilliant genius of Thalberg is displayed in the well-known themes from Donizetti's two masterpieces of comic opera, in all its fine variety of conception and illustration. How delicately and charmingly Thalberg preserves the melodies, through all his marvellous combinations and mechanical intricacies exhibited as is his fancy, incessant as are the changes of key, dazzling as are the transitions, the ruling *motif* is heard distinctly through the wild variations. The "Don Pasquale" is dedicated to Thalberg's father-in-law, Lablache, whose tones of thunder may be almost conceived in listening to the treatment of the celebrated quartet. The "Elisir" barcarolle was a good subject for Thalberg, and wonderfully has he wrought it. It will be recollected that he founded the Philharmonic amateurs this season with his matchless performances of these variations. M. Silas is the young composer who made his first appearance in London at the concerts of the Musical Union this year. He is a native of Amsterdam, and almost a self taught genius, his stay in the Parisian Conservatoire and his studies in Germany having been but limited. It is impossible to glance over the productions enumerated in the above list, without coming to the conclusion, that there is more than ordinary promise in Silas. There is evidence of original thought and of an honourable striving after new forms; and, whilst the general tone of the compositions exhibits solidity, it is without heaviness—indeed, the imagery is melodious and *chantant*. M. Silas writes in what is conventionally called the "classical school"—Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn are his models. In the works before us, the two Caprices indicate novelty of treatment in their brilliant effects, although not free from a certain crudity and an appearance of scholastic effort; but it is in No. 6, the "Songs without Words," that the fancy and imagination of M. Silas are so strongly developed. The Andante, No. 1, is replete with beauty and refinement. The surprises in No. 2 keep the ear on the stretch. The sentiment in the adagio, No. 4, is enchanting, whilst the graceful piquancy and spontaneity of the concluding allegro, No. 5, shows his thorough knowledge of the resources of art. The career of this gifted musician, so young in years, yet so matured in talent, will be looked to with deep interest. Mr. Richards's arrangement of the Vesper Hymn is clever and effective. The four "Songs without Words" of Mr. Deane afford evidence of poetic feeling and musician-like skill. Under the title of "Sweet Summer Time," the "Sonata Pastorale," with the poetic quotations at the head of each movement, must be cited, as a praiseworthy attempt at originality, seasoned with no small grace and delicacy. The overture is flashy; and, when played by the band of the 2nd Life Guards before her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, as stated in the title-page, must have been startling.

VOCAL PIECES.

No. 1. PERSIAN LOVE-SONG. By AMELIA EDWARDS. Ewer and Co.—No. 2. THE LADY ALICE. By F. H. WILSON. C. Jefferys. No. 3. THERE'S MUSIC IN THE WILD WAVES' ROAR. By W. TEBBITT. Duff and Hodgkin. No. 4. DEAR FRIENDS AFAIR. By BOLENEE REEVES. Reid.—No. 5. FISCHIA IL VENTO. By EMILY S. YOUNG. Addison and Co.—No. 6. BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS. By R. F. BLACKBEE. J. J. Harte.—No. 7. WHEN ELFIN BELLS RING SOFTLY.

SWEET. By HERBERT RODWELL. D'Almaine and Co.—No. 8. LET US BE JOYOUS; and, ADIEU, YE WOODS. By JOHN ASHMORE. R. Addison and Co.—No. 9. PEACE TO THEE, BUD! and NO FORM BUT THINE. Canzonet; and BENEATH THY CASSEMENT SERENADE. By H. C. LUNN. R. Addison and Co.—No. 10. SONG OF THE STARS TO THE EARTH; Duet. By J. L. ELLERTON. Eq. C. Lonsdale.—No. 11. O TIME, THY HOURS OF PLEASURE; Trio. By CURSCHMANN. C. and R. Olivier.

"Haste, Leila, haste! the night winds sigh"—the Persian love-song—is as fragrant as a rose, and the melody is ear-haunting. The poem of No. 2 is from "Household Words," by W. Allingham, Esq.; and there is considerable merit both in the words and the composition. There is too much sickly sentimentality in No. 3. The song of Mr. Boleyn Reeves, the performer on the harp, has rather a nice subject. The "Preghiera" (No. 5) will pass muster in these barren days of original melody. No. 7 is a graceful, flowing, and vivacious air for a tenor. The ballads of Mr. Ashmore exhibit a certain amount of individuality, and we shall be pleased to hear of him again. Mr. H. C. Lunn, if he does not display decided originality of thought, is neither commonplace nor insipid.

ILLUSTRATED MUSIC.

No. 1. THE HIBERNIAN QUADRILLE. By JULIEN. And No. 2. THE HOLY FAMILY. By W. H. CALLCOTT. Julien and Co.—No. 3. WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE? By G. BARBER. Cocks and Co.—No. 4. SPRING, SPRING, BEAUTIFUL SPRING! By H. M. WEBB. Webb.—No. 5. THE ELFIN'S HOME. By LABITZKY. R. Cocks and Co.—No. 6. THE LAST MEETING. By RICARDO LINTAS.—No. 7. GONE IS THE PATRIOT. By ISAAC WILLIS. Willis.—No. 8. THE MOUNTAIN RILL. By J. F. DUOGAN. And No. 9. THE NIGHTINGALE. By G. A. MACFARREN. Houlston and Stoneman.—No. 10. UN ANGEL MAS. By ANTONIO DE KONTSEI. Madrid.

In Nos. 1 and 2, the illustrations are very beautiful, the application of printing in oil colours being quite a novelty in music titles. The monody on the death of Sir Robert Peel is written by Mr. W. Ball. The title-page is encased in a fiend Gothic facade of a temple, with two sculptured female saints in niches. Nos. 8 and 9 have bold borders. No. 10, "One Angel more," an elegy to the memory of the late Prince of Asturias (the poetry by Bastamente, and the music by the pianist to the Queen of Spain) is curious on account of its truly Spanish illustration. On the foreground are the crown and sceptre; in the distance is seen the Escurial, with dark clouds hanging over the edifice. Above the gloomy clouds the infant, supported by flying Cupids, is ascending; and behind this central group is an orchestra of angels playing the triangle, lyre, first violin, guitar, with a violoncello bow, &c. Nothing can be more absurd; but the music, opening with a funeral march, and ending with an elegy, nine-eight measure, has merit.

DANCE MUSIC.

No. 1. L'ALIZE. Two Waltzes. By ANTONIO MINASI. Wessel and Co.—No. 2. PRINCE PATRICK'S POLKA. By JOHN WEIPPERT. C. Jefferys.—No. 3. THE NEAPOLITAN POLKA. By MISS BENTLEY. D'Almaine and Co.—No. 4. THE GEM WALTZES. By T. ADAMS. D'Almaine and Co.

The above dance-compositions reflect credit on their respective composers. The Neapolitan Polka has a quaint local colouring, and the waltzes of Minasi and Adams are exhilarating. The Prince Patrick's Polka was performed by the author's band at the last state ball at Buckingham Palace.

LITERATURE.

NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS. An Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the recent Researches in those Countries. By W. S. VAUX, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

The latter part of Mr. Vaux's title designates the most interesting portion of his book. A popular account of the recent researches in ancient Assyria and Persia, and of the information they have supplied of the condition of these countries, is a very useful undertaking. Mr. Layard's discoveries have, indeed, been very much spoken of; but, being yet in rapid progress, almost every arrival from the East bringing some fresh and startling intelligence, it is, perhaps, too early to give a description of them. They are far from complete. The same may be said of the discoveries at Persepolis and in other parts of Persia; but, as these are at present less known to the public, and less progress is making in them, the account of them is more immediately useful.

Scattered over various parts of Persia and Persepolis, Mourghal, Behistan, and other places, are the remains of ruins, with inscriptions as ancient, perhaps, as any in the known world. Some of those of Assyria, recently brought to light by Mr. Layard, if they do not actually date from a period very little posterior to the flood, refer to that period, and may almost be traced up to it. Next, perhaps, to these, come the ruins in Persia, and for many centuries the inscriptions on them have mocked the interrogatories of men and science. What do they mean? was continually asked, and found no answer. If the acute Greeks could read them, they did not hand down the knowledge to their successors. The natives of the spot look on them with wonder and ascribe them to their gods, or to the nation of djins or fairies that can neither read nor understand. For ages have travellers from Europe recorded their existence, with a conviction that on them was engraved the history of the past, and with deep regret that it was destined unread to pass into oblivion with the crumbling stones. But the men of the present age, whose understanding seems equally to master the truths of science and the records of the past—who have made the lightning their messenger, and interpreted the hieroglyphics of Egypt, have also unravelled the mysteries of the Persian inscriptions, and restored to us a knowledge that has been lost for more than twenty centuries.

The person who led the way in the successful investigation was Professor Grotefend, of Hanover, who, setting out with the notion that we ought to look for the titles of kings in inscriptions placed over their portraits, found one word continually repeated, which he concluded must be their title. That gave him a clue to several letters. Then he ascertained from history that the ruins of Persepolis referred to the Achaemenian dynasty of Persian Monarchs, and amongst the remains he found a record of a father and son. The dynasty was not numerous, and they could not be Cyrus and Cambyses, because the names did not begin with the same initial letter; hence the conclusion was arrived at, and afterwards confirmed, that the record and the portraits referred to were Darius and Xerxes. To come at the exact Persian form of the names, derived to us from the Greek, was the next difficulty to be overcome; and it was luckily overcome by the Persian name of Darius, Dariavesh, having been preserved in Strabo. Then it was ascertained that the letters composing it on the monument were D A R I A V E S, or Dariavesh, as now written; and those composing the name which the Greeks called Xerxes were K S H A R S H A. By this kind of diligent comparison the meaning of many of these ancient characters was ascertained, and Dr. Grotefend deserves the name that has been given him of the "Young of cuneiform inscription." What that learned investigator did for Egyptian hieroglyphics, Grotefend did for the lost language of the ancient Persians. His researches were begun about the commencement of the century, and were continued almost to his death. Of course, such a field once opened tempted many labourers—Rask, in Copenhagen; St. Martin, in Paris; Barnou, another Frenchman; and Lassen, another German; who supplied, at least, twelve letters, which had been mistaken or not made out by his predecessors, and who ranks only second to Grotefend and other learned men engaged in the investigation. It was not till 1835 that our countryman, a soldier rather than a student, Major Rawlinson, began his career of investigation. He then only knew that Professor Grotefend had deciphered some names, but in his isolated position at Kermanshah, on the western frontiers of Persia, he could get none of Grotefend's books, and had to make again Grotefend's great discovery for himself. When he became acquainted with the labours of that learned man in 1836, he had constructed an alphabet; and having, in the inscriptions around him, a great quantity of materials, he had advanced beyond his precursor. The cuneiform alphabet has since been made out much more completely, but he had then identified eighteen characters, which further researches have found no reason to alter. In 1840, Major Rawlinson could state that he had given a literal and correct grammatical translation of nearly two hundred lines of cuneiform writing. Since that time, he, Mr. Westergaard (a Dane), and several other gentlemen, have diligently pursued the subject; and the admirable and wonderful result is, that the ancient inscriptions at Persepolis, Behistan, and at various points of Assyria, can all now be read. Several have been read; more are continually found, and are in process of explanation; and the Europeans of the nineteenth century not only have learnt much more of the history of the early inhabitants of Assyria and Persia than the present inhabitants of those countries, who have lost all tradition of what the monuments about them mean—but they probably know more than was ever known to the ancient Greeks, though, under Alexander, they conquered Persia. Conquerors, however, were then destroyers, and they failed to learn much of the history of the people they conquered, and transmit it to posterity. There is yet, indeed, a great deal of the early period of Persia hid in complete darkness or fable; of no nation is it otherwise; but there is good reason to suppose that many of the fables or myths still extant will be reduced to their just value, now that the learned men of Europe can read the inscriptions still scattered about the East.

Mr. Vaux's book gives us a good and succinct account of these discoveries, and he has applied them, as far as they have yet gone, to illustrate the early history of Persia and Assyria. His work is narrative, mingled with critical remarks, and is a valuable addition to the vast body of literature we now have treating of the most anciently-peopled part of the world. Under the head of Persepolis, Mr. Vaux gives a neat history of Persia, which contains more information on the subject than we ever before saw in so small a compass.

Mr. Vaux also gives a notice of the early as well as late travellers to the Holy Land; points out many instances of confirmation of the biblical narratives, corrects some misapprehensions, and, altogether, has produced an interesting and complete work. He has illustrated it by numerous woodcuts of the ruins of Persia and the sculptures of Nineveh, and made it worthy both of lasting andemporary popularity.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY. By GENERAL KLAPKA. Translated from the original manuscript by Otto Wenckstern. 2 Vols. Gilpin.

General Klapka was Secretary of War to the government of Kossuth, and commandant of the fortress of Komorn, which he gave up on capitulation, and retired with honour and independence from his unfortunate country. He was one of the most distinguished of its champions; and if the contest were not successful, he was not in fault. In all such failures, however, great blame is due somewhere.

Either the contest is begun prematurely without calculating the resources of the contending parties, or it is carried on inefficiently; and always in the result great crimination and recrimination take place. Both were found in Hungary. The enthusiasm excited by the revolution in Paris, and by the success of the first efforts of the Germans, hurried the Hungarians into a contest for which they had made no adequate preparations; and as the probable results came to light, disputes and contentions arose among the leaders, which would have made the contest unsuccessful had the preparations been much more complete. With all these difficulties, with inefficient means, with generals more ambitious and aspiring than patriotic, the Hungarians carried on the struggle in a most spirited manner, and compelled the Austrians to have recourse to foreign aid and domestic treachery, before they could achieve success. If General Klapka may be relied on—and we see no reason to doubt his statements, except that being those of a person of strong passions heated by the contest he may give a colouring to the acts of friends, rivals, and opponents, which men are rarely cool and impartial may think they do not deserve—there was at a very early period such dissension amongst the leaders as to leave no hope of success.

The work begins with an historical introduction, explaining the relation between Austria and Hungary, and the origin of the contest. It sets forth, among other things, that the Servians or Razen, in Hungary, as well as the Magyar peasants, were raised by the constitution of 1848 to the rank of freemen and citizens. But the Servians, though at first flattered by the changes, and sending thanks to the Hungarian parliament, soon began to distrust the Hungarians, who essayed to make the Magyar the language of all public documents, and to believe their enemies, who described the Magyars as bent on annihilating the Servian nationality and religion. By a previous fault, the Hungarian government confirmed the distrust, and from the beginning of their own insurrection they were opposed by nearly half the population of Hungary. A savage vindictive war was waged between the Servians and the Magyars, and the troops employed against the former were placed under the command of Field-marshal Lieutenant Bechtold.

"The appointment of this man," says Klapka, "to the command in the Bats-county is the first of a series of mistakes and erroneous measures. Bechtold, Ettinger, and Szeth, the officers who were entrusted with the fate of the country and the army, were traitors at the time; and at a later period, when they openly espoused the Austrian cause, their hate and scorn of the Hungarians exceeded even that of our bitterest enemies."

General Bechtold betrayed the Hungarians, and enabled the Servians to organize their army and become formidable under Jellachich. At the end of August he had cause to believe that his mission was over; he left the army, proceeded to Vienna, made his appearance at court, and in recognition of his signal service the Austrian cabinet appointed him to the command at Linz. General Piset is another officer accused of betraying the Hungarians on the frontiers of Servia; of preventing his subordinates from following up their successes against the Servians, and of deceiving the government by humble hypocritical reports. Similar accusations are made against other generals, but not being accompanied by proofs, we forbear to quote their names.

At the commencement of the General's personal memoirs, when he speaks from personal knowledge and at a time when the Hungarians had, apparently, the fairest chance of success, he says, shewing that at an early period Görgey was false—

"The fate of Hungary and the fate of the Austrian empire lay in the hands of General Görgey. If his resolution had been bold, his execution rapid and energetic, he would have ensured the greatest success, and immortalized his name among the chiefs of his heroic country."

But General Görgey, though inimitable in the field of battle, was undecided and wavering in his plans. He allowed days to pass before he could make up his mind as to the purpose of his next operations. On the one side lay Vienna with its profligate court and mercenary army, trembling at the approach of the avengers, who were to unfetter and turn the tide of popular fury against them. On the other hand lay Buda, with its royal castle, and its historical reminiscences, the centre and the heart of our own beloved Hungary.

Görgey turned away from Vienna, and attacked Buda; with this decision the die was cast, and the favourable moment was gone, never again to return. His fatal resolution has repeatedly been branded with the name of treason. This sweeping condemnation is, to the best of my opinion, unsupported by the facts of the case. It is, indeed, true that General Görgey neglected to pay sufficient consideration to the imperative nature of circumstances; unlimited ambition and selfishness were clearly discernible in all his actions; but for all that, there is no reason why his expedition to Buda should have been dictated by sordid motives. The cause of this fatal direction of the campaign may be found in the fact, that Görgey, whom Kossuth intended to place at the head of the war department, was unwilling to leave the army without crowning his merit by the conquest of Buda. He was aware that this feat of arms, grand and heroic, if not in its consequences, at least in the manner of its execution, would stamp itself into the hearts of the Hungarian people; that the old traditional glory of Buda would henceforward be his glory, and that the storming of her heights would eventually conduct him nearer to the goal he aimed at. That goal was, probably even then, the dictatorship of Hungary.

General Görgey was desirous to superintend the siege, or rather the assault of Buda, and General Damjanitsch—Görgey's devoted friend—received instructions provisionally to take the lead of the War-office, to employ the new levies and stores according to the best of his own opinion, and to endeavour, by playing the war department out of Kossuth's grasp, to pave the way for Görgey's future plans. But on the day previous to Damjanitsch's departure for Debrecin, that general was overturned in his carriage, broke his leg, and was unfit for immediate service. Upon this, I was appointed to take the place of Damjanitsch."

So, we regret to say, the Hungarian insurrection was rendered fruitless by the grasping ambition and treachery of some chiefs. The country was devastated and the blood of the people shed in vain. Not only was freedom, in whose holy name much misery was caused, brought immediately but permanently into disrepute. It was associated only with treachery and disasters. The true causes of the failure of the insurrection in Hungary, were the incapacity of some and treachery of other leaders. General Klapka, who indeed tells his own story, but who most valiantly defended Komorn to the last, stands out nobly and patriotically from amidst a mass of corruption and self-seeking. We will not transcribe any more evidence of the miserable dissensions and intrigues of which Kossuth, Görgey, and Dembinski are all accused. The history as given by General Klapka is sad and disheartening; we will only say, in justice to General Görgey, that in his letter to Klapka, explaining his reasons for surrendering, he accuses Kossuth of knavishly appointing Bem to the chief command, when the Parliament and the people chose Görgey. This is not, however, an excuse for his treachery, but it shews that the chief civilian and the chief general were at variance and strife. General Klapka's book gives a good account of the military operations in Hungary previous to the evacuation of Komorn, the last act of the useless bloodshed; and contains in an appendix x and the introduction the documents and facts necessary to understand the insurrection, and to trace its consequences.

The deceit and cruelty of Marshal Haynau are properly commemorated; and if the work makes us abate our admiration of the Hungarian chiefs, it intensifies our detestation of the cruel and cowardly Austrians. It is a valuable addition to historical literature. It describes a period ennobling from the gallant exertions of the people, and degrading from the misconduct of the chiefs.

THE VALE OF CEDARS; OR, THE MARTYR. A Story of Spain in the 15th Century. By GRACE AGUILAR. Groombridge and Sons.

This authoress has already received our commendation: her present work is calculated to sustain her reputation. The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella furnishes the period of its action, which opens about the year 1479, when the Jews had acquired great power in Spain, and, as apparent Catholics, became the councillors of the King and Queen. These secret Jews penetrated even the Inquisition itself. But they were so educated as to believe that to love or wed beyond their own people was a sin equal to apostasy. The love of a Jewish maiden for an English Catholic is the theme of the story. The unfortunate girl, nevertheless, marries the betrothed of her own nation; avows her faith in the midst of the severest trials, and perseveres in the avowed even to death.

"The Vale of Cedars" was an impenetrable retreat, the work of a single Jew, which in time had become not only a place of safety, but a luxurious home. Maria Henriques and her father were its occupants. Her cousin and betrothed, Ferdinand Morales, had become the chief adviser of the Castilian Monarchs, and, to all appearance, was the most zealous of Catholics. During his absence Maria had met and loved Arthur Stanley, the Englishman to whom we have previously alluded; and, on her cousin's return, the hapless maiden appeals to her father against the proposed marriage, but in vain. She is then taken to Court by her husband, becomes the favourite of the Queen, and attracts the attention of a seeming Spanish nobleman, Don Luis Garcia, but in fact the Grand Inquisitor. Incurring his revenge by her repulse, he takes measures for her ruin. Discovering from the distracted Stanley her former affection, he compasses first the jealousy, and next the murder of the husband, which he fixes on the innocent lover, who, however, is protected by the King. At length driven to extremities, Luis calls upon the widow to give evidence against the accused, respecting some rash oath of vengeance she had heard him swear against his successful rival. To prevent this, Maria makes avowal of her religion. As a Jewess her evidence is not admissible. Conveyed at last to one of the secret dungeons of the Inquisition, Maria is required to reveal the names of all the concealed Jews, and courageously endures the torture. But she is delivered by her uncle, disguised as a familiar of the Inquisition. The real murderer is about the same time discovered; and Maria also regains the Queen's protection; but her Majesty is compelled to surrender her to the demands of the Church. The heroine is charged to become a convert; refusing which, she is immured in a convent, and subjected to severe discipline. Finally, however, she is permitted to return to the Vale of Cedars, where she expires in the arms of her lover.

The romantic nature of such incidents is obvious; and they are brought out by the authoress with powerful effect, and accompanied by some beautiful composition. The tale is one of intellectual martyrdom, and makes a strong appeal to our more heroic sympathies.

THE AMYOTT'S HOME; OR, LIFE IN CHILDHOOD. By the author of "Life's Lessons." Groombridge and Sons.

The writer of this little tale has endeavoured to show that from the earliest year a sense of duty may be inculcated in children. The machinery of the story is exceedingly simple. The difficulty of early rising, the tendency to dissipation—to boasting—to selfishness, and other little faults pertaining to the infant epoch of life, form the topics. The adventures are ingeniously and amusingly contrived, and there is an elegance of invention in the incidents, that indicates the writer's familiar acquaintance with polite society. The moral tone of the book is unexceptionably good. Altogether, its perusal by the young is calculated to produce refinement of feeling and generosity of disposition.

WESTMINSTER: Memorials of the City, St. Peter's College, the Parish Churches, Palaces, Streets, and Worthies. By the Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., &c. Masters.

Many years since, friend Christopher North, of *Blackwood's Magazine*, proposed in semi-serious style, that the several clergymen of England and Wales should be set to write the histories of their respective parishes; they being the best qualified for such a task, by their daily intercourse with the people, and their familiarity with the districts. The thought was a sensible one, and, probably, Mr. Walcott may have taken the hint, and set about the present volume, the rev. gentleman being curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

In his preface he well observes:—"The streets constantly traversed, and the registers continually referred to by the clergyman of a large metropolitan parish in the course of his daily avocations, suggest in themselves subjects of great and permanent interest; affording, at the same time, a pleasant source of relaxation in an inquiry into the histories connected with them."

The reverend author has been fortunate in his location. Westminster is inferior to no portion of the metropolis in archaeological interest: it is rich in memories of eight centuries and more; the church of St. Margaret owes its foundation to King Edward the Confessor; the vast Hall to William Rufus; and the Palace of Westminster, although swept away, presents in its history many very attractive periods. Whitehall is another site rife with historic associations: the College of St. Peter, its history and worthies; the Almonry, and its old tenants; in short, every portion of the city of Westminster, is narrative ground in our national annals. The Abbey Church, we should mention, Mr. Walcott has not considered within his province.

We need hardly add, that the Westminster Memorials make an exceedingly interesting volume. The author avows his object as the collection of information, "ecclesiastical as well as civil, historical and national, as well as municipal and parochial, amusing as may be, but not without a higher purpose; both of present interest, and, at the same time, as preserving the memory of many local customs and traditions." And with such the book overflows, in very agreeable style; the arrangement being chronological, easy for reference; and although minute, by no means of the dry-as-dust quality. There is a very considerable amount of labour in the book, which, though chatty in manner, has high documentary value, and is rife with authorities. It is a superior work to Brayley's lumbering volumes on the same district, and will, doubtless, be highly acceptable for the general as well as local reader: its interest, as part of London, belongs to the world.

SOUTH AFRICA DELINEATED. By the Rev. THORNLEY SMITH, seven years a Wesleyan Missionary in that country. Mason.

The skill of gentlemen like Mr. Smith, in observing the natural features of the countries they visit, and in conveying to others their own impressions, is seldom equal to the zeal with which they carry the Gospel into strange lands and amongst wild people. If it were, the books of missionaries would be amongst the most valuable productions of the press. Always earnest, and very often well informed, they have, from the very commencement of the missions of the Romish Church, been the means of diffusing throughout society a vast mass of knowledge of the most distant countries and the least improved people. To religious zeal we are indebted for the commencement of much of the communication between the different countries which commerce has perfected. Though not to be reckoned amongst the most enlightened and accomplished of his class, Mr. Smith, by long residence at various parts of the Cape of Good Hope, and an intimate acquaintance with the many savage races—the Fingoes, the Hottentots, the Kaffirs, the Bechuanas, &c., that still live within the bounds of the colony—is enabled to tell us much concerning them. He landed at Algoa Bay, in the eastern portion of the colony; visited Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Bathurst, the Albany Districts, Kaffraria, and several other places, of all of which he has preserved memorials. His occupation, and the fact that the substance of the work has already appeared in the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, suggest, at the first glance, that it is better adapted to promote the success of missions than amuse the general reader. Yet it is not without many descriptions of scenery and illustrations of natural history. There is something in the gorgeous flora and profusion of animals and insects in Southern Africa, which has made every visitor to that region, from the time of Vaillant, a natural historian. Nor is the book without touches of manners, one of which we shall quote. Mr. Smith went on a mission to the chief Ncapai, a man of fierce and barbarous character, whose people were the most barbarous of the Kaffir tribes, and this is one passage of the description of them:—

A BEAST AND A PRESENT.

"The Amabatca are as fine a Kaffir tribe as I have seen. The men are generally tall and muscular; the women are inferior, but equal to the majority of females in Kaffraria. Both the Amabatca and the Amapondas take great pains in making mats and baskets, the workmanship of which is really beautiful. In carving ivory and wood, they possess superior skill. Rings, spoons, sticks, and a few other articles are wrought with a degree of taste which indicates the possession of abilities that might be turned to very good account. Some of their habitations, too, are constructed with much greater care than those of the Amakosse. After the ceremony of introduction, the chief presented us with an ox as a mark of hospitality. It was a fine large animal, and almost as fierce as a buffalo of the forest. The people who had assembled were to share in the feast; the ox was, therefore, killed immediately. As he rushed into the crowd he was seized by a few athletic fellows, who dexterously threw him on the ground amidst the loud vociferations of the standers-by, and, plunging a knife into his throat, they speedily dispatched him. It was just such a scene as the multitudes who thronged the gladiatorial exhibitions of Rome would have gloried to behold; but what followed was even more revolting. In a few minutes the beast was cut up into pieces (half of it being reserved for us whenever we chose to eat it); and presently groups of men, women, and children were seen squatting on the ground, devouring the flesh raw, or but just put into a fire that had been kindled near, with the greediness which distinguishes a savage or semi-savage people."

Mr. Smith's work is plainly written; it is embellished with a few sketches of scenery, and it sets forth some of the advantages of the Cape and Port Natal for emigrants, and gives us more information of the present condition of the savages (who do not seem to have profited by our neighbourhood so much as might have been expected) than we have found in any other late publication. It would repay the half-hour required for its perusal.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A., Member of the Ashmolean Society. Parts I., II., III. Groombridge.

The object of this work is to assist the student of our native ornithology, by presenting him with a more uniformly methodical arrangement than has hitherto appeared; and this, too, at an economical rate alike unprecedented. Each Part contains four coloured portraits of birds, with two dozen pages of descriptive letterpress, alike of popular interest and scientific value; "all unnecessary particulars and redundant repetitions being avoided." These three parts comprise vultures, eagles, and the buzzard tribe; and, as far as we have examined the details, they are distinguished by liberal introduction of the most recent researches of naturalists, in illustration of the habits and peculiarities of the several birds described.

THE ROMAN. A dramatic poem. By SYDNEY YENDES, Bentley.

There is a luxurious Orientalism of diction about this poem, which marks it for the production of a young poet—one whom, however, the wealth of his fancy distinguishes as a writer of remarkable promise. It is a misfortune for the work that it is exclusively political. His Roman is a monk, by name Vittorio Santo, who, as a missionary of freedom, has undertaken at all hazards to indoctrinate the Italians with revolutionary ideas. The Unity of Italy, the overthrow of Austrian domination, and the restoration of a great Roman Republic are his constant themes. At last, he falls a martyr to his zeal; but he consoles himself with the reflection, that his persecutors after all are, equally with himself, but advancing the work against which they contend.

This is a great thought—one from among many such with which the poem abounds. The dialogue is relieved by lyrical interpositions, which, though somewhat too shadowy in their outline, are set to a fine music, full of intricate harmonies, which, however, become as delightful as they are difficult, when properly understood. Of the writer's genius we have no doubt, and trust for a more popular exhibition of it in a future work.

CHOLERA AND ITS CURES. An Historical Sketch. By J. STEVENSON BUSHMAN, M.D. W. S. Orr and Co.

It is good to have a full record of such an awful visitation as cholera, but it is, nevertheless, possible that too much may be written about it. We humbly think that such is the case, and that Mr. Bushman might have spared us his historical sketch on the subject. It is, however, well written. In fact, we take Mr. Bushman to be an aspirant for fame as a writer on medical subjects; but, apart from the historical sketch which he gives of the progress of the cholera, and that has before been given repeatedly, there is little interest in his work for the general reader. He advocates the saline treatment of the disease, and steps forward as a champion of some out-of-the-profession unknown Dr. Stevens, who introduced that treatment, and whom Dr. Bushman thinks has not been well treated.

PORTRAIT OF FIELDING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Bracondale, Norwich, 2nd September, 1850.

I observe, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 24th of August last, you allude to a portrait of Fielding, the novelist. I am the possessor of that portrait; the present Earl of Cavan, whose sister I married, having given it to me. The picture was in Sharpham Park when the house was partially pulled down by the late Lord Kilcourie, his father. It is well painted, but I was not aware of the circumstances you allude to until I saw them in your excellent paper.

Your obedient servant,
R. J. H. HARVEY.

MONSTER CHORUS.—Among other visitors whom we may expect at the Great Exhibition next year will be a German chorus, made up of many Liedertafel societies, rivaling in number the never-to-be-forgotten Cologne gathering (an assemblage of more than 2000 voices), the intention of which is to give performances in London.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—An officer of a crack cavalry regiment, in writing to the Duke of Wellington, addressed his Grace "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington." The Duke was disgusted, and immediately issued the educational order.—*United Service Gazette.*

PICTURES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BALMORAL.



ABERGELDIE CASTLE.

WE are enabled, this week, to present our readers with four Illustrations of the neighbourhood of Balmoral, from sketches by Mr. W. Henry Fisk. The interest her Majesty takes in thus yearly visiting her residence in Scotland, has not only drawn attention to a portion of the Highlands to which even the Scotch themselves rarely gave a thought, but has also in name, if not in fact, rendered familiar to the public at large. The intrinsic merit of the scenery, the grandeur of the Grampian Chain, its rocky and almost inaccessible heights, together with the quiet and cultivation of the valley, watered by the winding Dee—grasping, as it does, at one view almost every variety of hill and dale—not only shows her Majesty's appreciation of grand and beautiful scenery, but renders it dear to every lover of nature in all her picturesque variety of valley and mountain, homestead and stream.

Her Majesty possesses a set of finished studies of the localities represented in the accompanying Engravings.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE

Is situated immediately on the banks of the river, and, approached by

the high-road from Aberdeen, seems, as it were, closed in by the mountains at the foot of which it rests, and thus appears to be isolated; though, in fact, it stands in the midst of the valley, and may be seen from the private grounds of Balmoral, almost buried in the deep masses of the woodlands which intervene. There is a rough, simple grandeur in the building itself—massive, as the original walls amply testify—while the large square clock-tower, mounted on another no less strong, but circular in its form, the deep-set windows, and the rough material of which it is composed, give it, as is due, an antique and romantic appearance. Built for another age, and for less peaceful times, it is still in keeping with the craggy mountain sides; but when we

Think what is now, and what hath been,

it is neither with disappointment nor ill-will that we see cultivation creeping almost in at its doors; while the corn and cattle rest secure from those predatory excursions, at one time not uncommon, to gratify the pleasure or revenge, as the case might be, of some powerful chief with a no very distinct idea of *meum* and *tuum*, as regarded his neighbours' property or his own.

Abergeldie Castle has been taken for a term by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who is now sojourning there, within sight of the Highland home of her illustrious daughter.

Mr. James Browne, in his "New Deeside Guide," describes Abergeldie as a very stately and ancient castle, which was long in the possession of the Gordons, one of the oldest and most honourable families in Aberdeenshire or any other shire in Scotland. With its bartizans, turrets, and sculpture, the Castle is very picturesque. This place is much renowned for its grandeur, and more especially for the extraordinary beauty of its noble birch trees, of which mention is made in an old Scots song,

THE BIRKS O' ABERGELDIE.

Bonnie lassie, will ye go,
Will ye go, will ye go;
Bonnie lassie, will ye go
To the birks o' Abergeldie?
Ye shall get a gown o' silk,
A gown o' silk, a gown o' silk;
Ye shall get a gown o' silk,
And a coat o' callimankie.

Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
I dare na gang, I dare na gang;
Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
My minny will be angry!
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
Wad she flyte, wad she flyte;
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
And sair wad she ban' me.



LOCH MUICK.

PICTURES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BALMORAL.

Robert Burns has written a song (the chorus and measure of which he has borrowed from this song) upon the Birks of Aberfeldie, which is a place in Perthshire, and the birks whereof are nowise comparable to the noble and beauteous birks of Aberfeldie. Likewise, anent Aberfeldie Castle there is a machine contrived for crossing the river, called a cradle. Here, some years ago, there befel a grievous and lamentable tragedy. A bride and her bridegroom, both no doubt, as was natural, elate with joy, and their minds filled with happiness and glee, went into this cradle to get across the river; but, woeful to relate! while they were in the middle of the passage, some part of the machine gave way, and they were both thrown into the river, where they perished by a cruel and untimely death. Nor should we forget to mention that, at Aberfeldie, by piercing the bark of the trees, they extract the juice and sap of the birks, and then by a curious process ferment the same, and make wine of it, which wine is very pleasant to taste, and thought by some to be little inferior to the wine of Champagne and other outlandish countries. The word Aberfeldie, in the Gaelic, signifies the place where the burn of Geldie falls into the Dee, just as the word Aberdeen signifies the place where the Dee falls into the sea, or the word Aberader signifies the place where the Arder falls into the Dee. About half a mile above Aberfeldie, and on the same side of the river, that is, the south side, was the small village of Clachanturn, where there were a ferry-boat and a ford. This has ceased to be a village, and is only one solitary farm-house and steading; and the ford and ferry-boat have both been rendered unnecessary, by the erection of a neat suspension-bridge across the Dee, about half a mile further on.

CRATHIE.

The view of the Manse and Kirk of Crathie was taken, by permission, from the private grounds at Balmoral. The Kirk is a very small square building, slightly elevated on a knoll, and is seen from a considerable distance. It was here, last season, that (in a storm of rain which had lasted from early morning), on her Majesty leaving the kirk—for nothing prevented the regularity of the Queen's attendance at Divine worship—the ground was so thoroughly drenched with rain that it stood in pools between the church door and the carriage, so as seriously to inconvenience her Majesty's reaching it, when Mr. Fisk spread his plaid upon the ground, over which her Majesty and suite passed to their carriages.

The Manse is a plain but elegant building, surrounded by a pleasure-garden, where the flowers, in their profusion and beauty, form a strange contrast to the Hut at Loch Muick. But there is a more strange contrast yet.

From a "muckle knowe," nearly opposite Balmoral, is a noble view. At once are seen, in the vale beneath, the castles of Balmoral and Aberfeldie, the Kirk, the Manse, farm-houses, and distilleries, together with herds of cattle, and well-cultivated fields, sloping, by an easy descent, to the "tortuous winding" Dee. On all sides rise the hills. Those nearer to the vale covered with pine and birch-trees, those more remote clothed in the variegated heather; while, a little on one side of Balmoral, stand, in bold relief, the bleak, precipitous sides and the alpine peak of Loch-na-gar. Further down the river



BIRK HALL.

the pass is closed in by lofty hills, over which, and in the distance, may be descried Aberdeen, the harbour and the lighthouse; and beyond these, the sparkling waves of the German Ocean; while, opposite to it, and at the further extremity of the valley, stand Ben-Muick-duhi and other of the loftiest of the Grampian chain—

altogether forming one of the grandest panoramic views that could be desired. Abounding in luxurious cultivation, and with all the necessary adjuncts of mountain and valley, it has, with its grandeur, a "busy quiet" and repose that adapts it well for a retreat,

Where state is thrown aside,
And ease and quiet rule the happy scene.

BIRK HALL.

BIRK HALL is one of the three Royal residences in this part of Scotland, with which Aberfeldie and Balmoral form the *trio*. In itself it has little to recommend it, beyond the fact of its being a Royal demesne; being comparatively modern in its construction, yet by no means ungainly, and, moreover, exquisitely planted in the midst of clustering woodlands. It has the advantage of being within a short distance of the town of Ballater, from the opposite side of which, at a little distance on the high-road, is one of the grandest views that can well be conceived. Immediately in front, and below the spectator, is the town just named: beside it flows the Dee; beyond is Birk Hall, towering over which and the surrounding scene are the lofty hills, while Loch-na-gar, far above them all, closes in, and completes the view.

LOCH MUICK.

Leaving Crathie, and over a mountain road, where, for many miles, not even a shealing is to be seen, rough, bare, and rugged mountains piled around, where the grouse, the blackcock, with their four-footed companions the rabbits and hares, are the only denizens, such is the approach to the hut at Loch Muick.

The Loch is well stocked with excellent trout, and is as good a place for a day's sport in fishing as could be desired. Close to the junction of the Muick with the Dee stands the Manse of Glenmuick, and the old church which was formerly the parish church, until the parish of Glenmuick was joined with Ballater. Brackley lies about a mile to the south of Ballater: this is a place of much renown, on account of a mournful tragedy which took place here, and is recorded in the old ballad called the "Baroness of Brackley."

Wild and dreary Loch Muick is, but a paradise almost compared with the wildness of the scenery surrounding the hut, which stands in a little belt of woodland, something like a park enclosure of very limited extent, and on the verge of a morass, through which the river Muick (which springs from the Loch of the same name, and of which we give an illustration) winds its course down the valley, solitary—alone—for here not a habitation is to be seen, save one or two poor farmhouses at the upper end near the loch. Where there is scarcely a sign of other vegetation, save heather and moss, wild, grand, desolate, and even sublime, a wildness and a grandeur full of poetry, and picturesque in the extreme in its solitary extent—a fit home for the bittern and the stork—it is nevertheless here that the Monarch of Great Britain and her Consort have passed, and doubtless will pass, many of their days, while thus yearly visiting the North.

In the Number of our Journal with which the present Supplement is published, we have duly reported the progress of her Majesty to the North, and the Royal *séjour* at Edinburgh.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal family and suite, left Holyrood Palace on Saturday, exactly at a quarter past eight, en



CRATHIE KIRK AND MANSE.

route for Balmoral. As the hour of her Majesty's departure was generally known the previous evening, and also the route which her Majesty would take in proceeding to the railway, the lieges were seen flocking from all quarters in the direction of the Palace and the Queen's Park as early as six o'clock, and taking up their position in the grounds, to give a parting farewell to their Sovereign.

At half past seven o'clock, the military forming the escort and guard of honour arrived at the Palace, and took up a station in the square fronting the grand entrance.

At eight o'clock, four of the Royal carriages arrived to convey her Majesty and suite to the Meadowbank station, where it had been arranged the Royal party should join the railway. As the Queen entered her carriage, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle battery,

and amid the roar of artillery and the cheers of the multitude, the Royal party proceeded through the Queen's Park. Her Majesty and the Prince alighted at the station at a quarter past eight o'clock, and in a very few moments the Royal train was proceeding rapidly northwards.

The Royal party reached the Cupar Angus station at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, and immediately proceeded thence in four Royal carriages and four to Balmoral, where they arrived at about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening.

It is now said that her Majesty may be expected to return to Holyrood in the course of the first week in October, and spend a couple of nights in the Palace, after which the Court will proceed to London, thus of course setting aside all idea of a levee or drawingroom being held at the Palace this season.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

PART III.

SOMERSETSHIRE.



NOTWITHSTANDING the county of Somerset is one of the most extensive in England—comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, an area of 1,028,090 statute acres, a large portion of which is composed of a very productive soil—yet it presents no very prominent agricultural feature, if we except the excellence of its cheese, the celebrated Cheddar and West Pennard cheese being the produce of this county. Some of the choice Cheddar dairies are, perhaps, unequalled for richness throughout the world.

A great variety of geological formations are to be found in Somerset; commencing with the slate or Silurian rocks of Exmoor, and terminating in a small patch of chalk, which is to be found in the eastern extremity of the county. In the centre, along the banks of the Parrett, the Brin, and the Axe, are considerable tracts of alluvium, forming rich grazing grounds, but apt to be flooded.

The general climate of Somerset is mild, particularly on the sea-coast; but this proximity to the sea causes it to be rather moist, especially in the vicinity of the hills which intersect the county in various parts. Where the red sandstone is largely developed, such as the Vale of Taunton, the porous nature of the soil counteracts any ill effects that might arise from this cause, in cultivating corn crops. Owing to the dryness of soil compensating for the humidity of the climate, added to its extreme mildness in consequence of being sheltered from north-east and south-west winds, it not unfrequently happens that the wheat harvest is secured a full week in this beautiful vale before that in any other part of England. The higher part of the Mendip Hills is cold and bleak, and is principally occupied in rearing young cattle and grazing sheep. In consequence of the difference of climate between the vales and hills, the periods of seed-time and harvest vary greatly in different parts of the county, the mountainous parts being months later than the vales, for which reason it is customary, on exposed and elevated districts, such as the Mendip, Quantock, and Brandon Hills, to sow a fortnight earlier in the autumn and a fortnight later in the spring than that which the vale farmers are accustomed to.

The surface of the inland parts is varied by lofty hills, rich level plains, and bold aspiring woods, which prevents the county of Somerset from presenting a monotonous aspect. The soils found on the Quantock Hills (between the town of Taunton and the sea) are composed of a thin variable soil, according as the subjacent rocks are arenaceous or aluminous, covering a loose shelly rock, interspersed occasionally with limestone. Poulden Hill (between Bridgewater and Glastonbury), a strong soil covering a bed of clay; Mendip Hills (between Wells and Bristol), Broadfield and Leigh Down (near Bristol), a gravelly loam on a limestone rock; Black Down (near Devon), a thin vegetable soil, mixed with gravel and sand, superposed on a bed of the same material. Where the lias spreads out to any extent, there are found patches of stiff intractable clay, not unfrequently covered with a coat of peat.

Arable husbandry might be greatly and advantageously extended, to the benefit of the farmer, the labourer, the landlord, and the country. In many parts, no doubt, the stiffness of the soil, and in others the chance of being flooded, are drawbacks to arable cultivation. It is, no doubt, the general stiffness of the soil of this county that we find the practice of using oxen for ploughing still so extensively adopted; to the like cause we may, probably, attribute the continued use of waggons in preference to carts.

Splendid samples of wheat are grown in the Vale of Taunton, and the major part of the low lands grow excellent beans. Teasels are occasionally grown on the strong clays; this crop is, however, so precarious, that its cultivation is not much countenanced. Good barley lands are found on the light calcareous soils in the eastern parts of the county. The spring crops grown in the western districts principally consist of oats, for which both the climate and soil is more peculiarly adapted.

The breed of cattle in Somerset is of a very mixed character: this remark applies to other cheese districts, the nature of the pasture, rather than the kind of stock, giving the distinctive quality to cheese, modes of management having doubtless considerable influence.

In Somerset, where cheese only is made, the annual produce per cow is usually estimated at from three to four cwt. per annum. The whey, mixed with ground peas or beans, makes excellent pork.

It is not an uncommon practice with some farmers in the warmer vales of this county to give a preference to the Dorset sheep, in consequence of their valuable property of early lambing, combined with their being so prolific. The climate and rich herbage of several of the vales of Somerset render them peculiarly well calculated for this kind of husbandry; and now that a railway communicates through its centre, the practice may be expected to increase. There are two native breeds of sheep, one without horns, covered with a thick fleece of wool: they are locally known by the title of Bampton Notts; they are the type of the old English long-woolled sheep, and when crossed with Leicester blood are not to be distinguished from the improved Cotswold. Specimens both of the old species and the crossed breed are frequently met with in the same flock, the characteristics of the old breed greatly predominating. The breeders of Bampton sheep assert that it is the most profitable for wool and mutton of any breed in the kingdom; but no doubt these qualities are dependant on the richness of the pastures and mildness of the climate in which they are bred and fattened: they doubtless possess valuable qualities, fully equal to ordinary Cotswold sheep.

The Exmoor sheep are a horned breed, the general shape of which is something like that of the Glamorgan, on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel. It is a wild mountain breed, inhabiting the most sterile heights of the Exmoor range on the borders of this and the adjoining county, Devon. Their wool is coarse, averaging about 4 lb. or 5 lb. per fleece; and usually they are allowed to roam over the hills until they are three years old or upwards. When fattened, the meat is of excellent flavour.

In the south-west of Somerset, as in the adjoining county of Devon, water meadows are somewhat prevalent; the first watering here commencing about the end of October, being continued until February with occasional intermissions. In some very temperate districts these meadows are fit to receive ewes and lambs as early as Candlemas; and a constant and regular succession of food from that time to the beginning of May enables the farmer to bring his stock rapidly forward during some of the most trying months of the year.

At the beginning of May the land is unstocked again and watered; after from six to seven weeks, they mow from 30 cwt. to 40 cwt. per acre. A deficient attention to the construction of fences, and a general want of drainage are the principal drawbacks to the agriculture of Somerset. The general character of the soil of this county, combined with its stiffness, will in a great measure account for so large a part of the soil being occupied in pastoral husbandry.

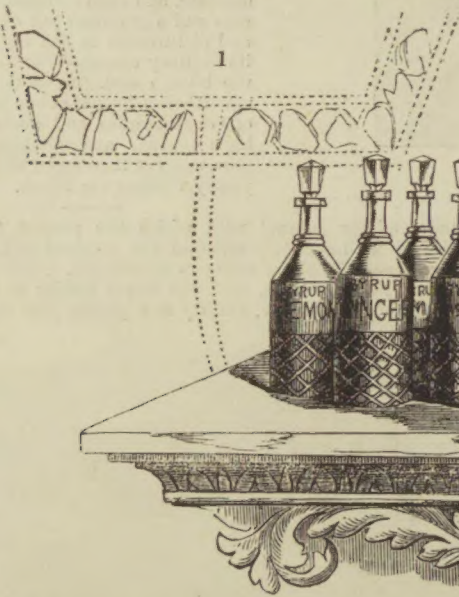
T. R.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

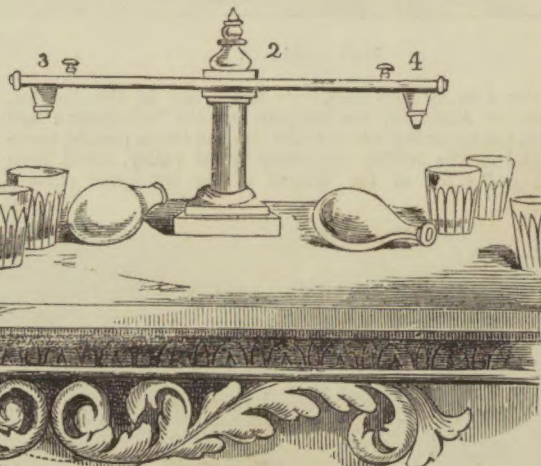
(To the Editor.)

BRECON BARRACKS, South Wales, 25th August, 1850.

SIR,—I send you a slight account of some of the many American drinks,



1. Large Cistern of Iced Soda-water, with Tube connected with Fountain T; Ice surrounding Cistern, &c.



2. Fountain.

4. Places of Supply, with taps.

AMERICAN COUNTER.

Wenham Lake ice is put into the tumbler, and the drink is imbibed through a straw or glass tube. N.B., as made at the American bars:—The brandy and water is first put into a large silver or glass goblet, then the ice, planed or broken very small; pounded white sugar is then dashed over them with a table-spoon; the whole is then violently shook or tossed from one goblet to another, and served up in a clean goblet, the fresh mint stuck in the ice, a piece of lemon peel hanging over the brim, and a straw tube put in the glass.

Sherry Cobler.—Made precisely as mint julep, sans lemon peel or mint, sherry being used also instead of brandy; and, when served up, nutmeg is grated over the top.

Stone Wall, or Fence, is merely an English cider cup, which contains a portion of cider, wine, brandy, &c. This is also served up with their universally-used ice, and taken through a straw.

Gin Sling is the same as those above, with gin as the spirit.

Mississippi Punch.—One glass of outard brandy, half ditto of Jamaica rum, tablespoonful of arrack, quarter of a lemon, one tablespoonful of pounded white sugar; fill the tumbler with water and ice, and let it be thoroughly mixed, and serve with a straw. This last recipe was given me as the greatest favour by the gentleman at one of the bars of the most celebrated hotel in the United States; he having first ascertained that I was not a Yankee, but an Englishman on my way to the old country. He boasted that he was the only one in America that could make this punch. Indeed, all these persons swagger a good deal as to their peculiar knowledge in this way; and, in serving these drinks, assume a most important air of consequence, concocting them with much dispatch, address, and dexterity. Nay, from the constant call for these divers drinks, a large room is especially provided in all hotels for this purpose alone; and the bar-keepers severally pride themselves on their individual skill in the proportions and choice of the various ingredients. To a stranger, on first witnessing their

strong and weak (some worthy of imitation, others to be used in moderation), for which the Yankees are famed, and which may be considered amusing as acceptable to some of your readers.

Mint Julep is brandy and water, sweetened with pounded white sugar, in which are stuck eight or ten leaves of fresh-gathered mint. Pounded or planed

and thousands there, in hot weather, partake of these simple, grateful, and wholesome drinks,* who, in England, resort to the tavern or the gin palace for strong, stimulating, and injurious ones.

Something of what I have described is now, I learn, established in London. Would it were more universally adopted throughout the country, and the cost brought within the reach of all classes.



a. Goblets often used to toss, shake, and mingle the mixtures in. They fit into each other.

AMERICAN DRINK-GLASSES.

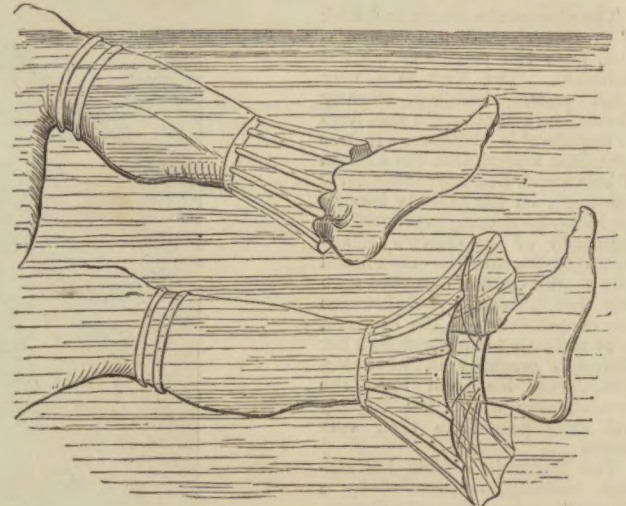
In hot weather all persons naturally have a desire to drink to supply the loss that takes place in the system from perspiration, from which we feel a weakness or lassitude; but no popular error is so monstrous, so fatal, and so general, as to suppose that this lassitude, or craving for liquids, is to be assuaged or cured by gulping down beer, porter, or strong drinks. These only add "fuel to the flame," and, after but a partial stimulus, leave the party weaker and thirstier than ever. The gross and determined ignorance on this subject by all classes has induced me to send you this particular account of the simple drinks (which at present they do not get credit for) used by the Yankees in hot weather, in fervent hope of their being more universally adopted in this country.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS UNETS, Brigade-Major, 19th Regiment.

* There is in every small town or village in the United States a bar-room and a newspaper; and in their late Mexican war the bar-room and newspaper were established at every halt in the American army made.

PATENT SWIMMING STOCKING.

On the 15th ult., a person performed the unprecedented feat of swimming across the Frith of Forth, with great ease, by means of Cox's patent Swimming Stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at eight minutes past two o'clock, and grounding in South Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly fifty minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly supplied a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment.



COX'S PATENT SWIMMING STOCKING.

The Swimming Stocking, made by John Cox, Edinburgh, consists of a circular piece of cloth sewed round the leg of a stocking, and kept in a proper position for expanding by means of cords and wooden ribs: it thus resembles a small umbrella round the leg, expanding when pushed against the water, and closing when drawn in the opposite direction. To make the most rapid progress through the water, the best position is on the back, the swimmer drawing well up and striking smartly on each leg alternately, in the line of the motion of the body, as shown in the Engraving.

RAGS.—It is like the Mill of the child's story, that ground old people young. Paper! White, pure, spick and span new paper, with that fresh smell which takes us back to school and school-books; can it ever come from rags like these? Is it from such bales of dusty rags, native and foreign, of every colour and of every kind, as now environ us, shutting out the summer air and putting cotton into our summer ears, that virgin paper, to be written on, and printed on, proceeds? We shall see presently. Enough to consider, at present, what a grave of dress this rag-store is; what a lesson of vanity it preaches. The coarse blouse of the Flemish labourer, and the fine cambric of the Parisian lady; the court dress of the Austrian jester, and the miserable garb of the Italian peasant; the woollen petticoat of the Bavarian girl, the linen head-dress of the Neapolitan woman, the priest's vestment, the player's robe, the Cardinal's hat, and the ploughman's nightcap; all dwindle down to this, and bring their littleness or greatness in fractional portions here. As it is with the worn, it shall be with the wearers; but there shall be no dust in our eyes then, though there is plenty now. Not all the great ones of the earth will raise a grain of it, and nothing but the Truth will be.—*Dickens's "Household Words," No. 23.*

LIFE AND PROPERTY AT THE DIGGINGS (CALIFORNIA).—By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the southern mines, we learn of several murders and other atrocities committed there, which develop a very bad state of society. On Friday night last two Americans were murdered in their tent at Jamestown, by some persons unknown. One of them was a Mr. Chase, of New Bedford, and the other a Mr. Hathaway, of Dighton, Massachusetts. The first had his throat cut from ear to ear, besides a stab in his breast; Mr. Hathaway was stabbed in the breast and neck in several places. The tent was robbed of about 1000 dollars that were known to be in possession of the murdered men. On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., a Frenchman, named Jean Ferrando, was shot by some person unknown, near the Oregon Tent, about twelve miles above Stockton. On Saturday last, on Wood's Creek, about one mile below Sonora, a Frenchman was shot in the head, and died the next day. On Saturday night last, at Columbus, in the New Diggings, a Chilian was shot by a Mr. John Brannan, in self-defence. The Chilian called upon Brannan for some ammunition; he told the applicant he had none to give them, but that if he would call the next day, he would let him have some. The Chilian became enraged at the refusal, and as he reached the door, turned about and fired his gun at Brannan, and a man named Jackson Roark, who were standing together. They dodged under a table; but Roark's hand being up, one of his fingers received the ball. Brannan then ran to the door, and there being several around, he was at first unable to distinguish who fired, and while standing a moment, he received three stabs of a serious but not fatal character. He then drew a pistol and shot the fellow down. An examination was had, and Brannan was justified in the act. A few days ago a Frenchman shot a Chilian in the streets of Sonora. A case happened, a day or two since, in the neighbourhood of Weaver's. A person demanded of a man, known as Dutch George, a debt in an insulting and threatening manner; but the latter, not feeling disposed to be threatened into a measure, made no response at all. Upon this the bully deliberately pulled out a pistol and shot him dead. An old man standing near, remonstrating with the scoundrel, was struck on the head with a weapon, and fired upon twice by the same villain. A reward of 1000 dollars has been offered by the citizens of the place for the apprehension of the murderer.—*Pacific News, July 1.*

PASSENGERS' STORES.—It appearing that a diversity of practice prevails in charging the duty on small quantities of cigars or manufactured tobacco, the unconsented stores of passengers arriving in this country from abroad, the authorities have given orders that any quantity under half a pound in weight may be delivered duty free, but that cigars or manufactured tobacco, brought by passengers of the weight of half a pound and upwards, is to be charged with duty on the actual and entire quantity.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.



BOY'S DRESS.

The changes in Summer dress begin to slacken, and to be little more than slight alterations in the fashions that have reigned throughout the season. The costumes for Autumn already occupy the *modistes*.

In *nouveautés de bal*, we have remarked some dresses of tulle, embroidered in coloured silks. They are ready to be made up, and the embroidery of the skirt ready worked, either with separate bouquets, or with wreaths for one or more skirts.

The dresses are always with a plain body, open in front, and high in the back, with very open and rather short sleeves. This fashion necessitates the wearing of bracelets; and of these there are some of every sort. The most simple, and consequently the prettiest, are those of ribbon velvet (No. 7), fastened by a buckle, the elegance of which relieves the simplicity of the velvet. There are some very handsome ones, ornamented with diamonds and turquoises, and ordinary ones in marcasite stone. The buckles in the style of Louis XV., however, are very much worn; for the style of those sleeves is exactly the same as that which we find in all the portraits of the last century. Enamelled bracelets are very *recherchés*; those, in particular, which imitate a simple ribbon are in good taste. Bracelets formed of medals, either antique or of the middle age, are much worn; and the amateurs of numismatics may find in the *salons*, on the arm of a charming dancer, the rare *Vespasian* or the *Trajan* which is wanting in his collection.

A skirt made of *taffetas d'Italie*, or any other silk, with a canezone of India muslin, the front of which is closed by buttons of brilliants, rubies, or enamel, is a favourite costume. Sometimes these buttons are of different sizes, and diminish in size as they approach the waist.

The bonnets are always made of Italian or rice-straw, ornamented with leaves and flowers. Fruits have completely disappeared. The favoured flowers are bunches of rose-buds or of China pinks, of *reseda*, of *forget-me-not*; likewise all drooping flowers, such as the *convolvulus*, the *volubilis*, and others. The bonnets are of a deeper shade as the season advances; amongst others, a violet and lilac bonnet (*capote*), the front in lilac, is encircled by three rows of trimming in violet; the crown is in lilac *crêpe*, plaited on the cross way: violets of two shades ornament the interior of this charming bonnet.



TOILETTE D'INTERIEUR.

Toilette d'Interieur.—Coiffure in white blonde, with rosettes in *gros-de-Naples* ribbons. This coiffure is placed quite at the back of the head, and is, therefore, as it were, supported by the back hair alone. The dress is in *taffetas d'Italie* (*bleu Louise*), with high and closed body, ornamented with brandebourgs, but embroidered on the stuff. This embroidery is either in satin stitch or in tam-bour, and sometimes laid on in narrow gimp trimming; the sleeves, wide and turned over, are also slightly embroidered.

The promenade mantlelet in *taffetas d'Italie*, is trimmed with lace.

For little boys.—A blouse, either of Valencia or plain poplin, of a medium colour, forming flat plaits on the breast, and fastened close to the shoulder by a brandebourg, rather wide at the waist, and held by a belt of similar stuff, or of black varnished leather; short trousers, trimmed with English embroidery; little boots, grey pearl, and buttoned, with varnished tips; small Scotch cravat, and puffs of white muslin at the end of the sleeves.

For little girls.—A poplin or Scotch Valencia dress, short in the skirt; trousers, a little longer than for little boys.

The Autumn Fashions are in preparation; but the light, zephyr-like dresses are still worn. The toilettes, however, are already adapted to the coolness of the evenings; hence glacé silk mantles are replaced by cashmere shawls—those elegant resources of all seasons. Silk dresses have replaced muslins, and dark shades are chosen in preference to light ones. It is evident that the same fashion will prevail for silk dresses as for muslin. The mantles will be of the same colour and material as the dress, and they will only be trimmed with worsted lace of the same shade as the dress. The patterns, up to this time, have undergone very little change. The sleeves will still be in the Chinese or Pagoda style for evening dress; but, for morning wear, they will fasten tight at the waist à la



GIRL'S DRESS.

Chevalière. Some Amadis sleeves are also coming in. The shape of the dresses will also change with the season: instead of their being open to the waist, they will be worn high to the throat. The trimmings, of ribbon and lace, will be infinitely varied, and will replace gimp, so much the fashion last year. Already the morning dresses of *piqué* silk are made with mantles of the same, and these *demi-toilettes* are in very good taste. The favourite colours are iron-gray, puce, or bronze. Watered silks make excellent dinner dresses: they are trimmed with broad lace, plain, with a plaited ribbon at the top. Gauze bonnets are disappearing, and are replaced by drawn bonnets of *poult de soie*, and even *velours épinglé*. They are worn extremely open; and bunches of flowers are placed inside next the face. These drawn bonnets are trimmed with several rows of scalloped or pinked velvet. They are made of all colours, but white is the most generally worn. Morning caps are becoming more elegant every day; the crowns are made with old point lace, and enormous rosettes of ribbon of different colours fall over the ears: small black narrow velvet is also added to the ribbon. Fine linen is more than ever the true criterion of elegance: the English open-work, or insertion, is universally adopted for *trousseaux*. This embroidery is so much in vogue, that several high plain dresses are worked in silk, opening on *Gros de Naples* shirts braided equally in coloured silk, or upon cambric slips, trimmed down the front with small flounces, graduating in width according to the prevailing taste. The Louis XIV. style will lead the fashion this year; and the richest stuffs will be employed to recall the splendour of the past fashion.



PÉLERINE.



PROMENADE MANTELET.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF JERUSALEM.

(To the Editor.)

It may not be uninteresting to you to learn that our small English colony in Jerusalem has instituted a Society for the investigation of all subjects of interest, ancient or modern, scientific or literary, belonging to the Holy Land; with his Lordship the Anglican Bishop for our patron, and corresponding members in Jaffa, Safed, Beyrout, and Damascus. We have also commenced the formation of a Library and a Museum, to which liberal access will be afforded to persons of all nations and religions, under certain simple regulations.

The Library, it is proposed, shall be not only of a general character, but shall have an express Oriental department for books and manuscripts in Asiatic languages. The trustees are his Lordship the Bishop, R. Sandford, Esq., M.R.C.S., and myself—all being members of the Literary Society, with which the idea of a public library originated.

But we are under the necessity of appealing to patrons of such associations, and friends of such pursuits as ours, in Europe, for pecuniary aid in the purchase of books, especially old books relating to this country, and a few philosophical instruments.

During the few months of our literary existence we have had twenty-two weekly meetings, for reading original papers and exhibition of curiosities, and have erected a handsome sun-dial for public benefit. We are now about to begin an experimental garden for practical horticulture.

The interest felt for this country by Europeans is now far greater than has been known for many ages past; and it is chiefly shown by the increase of travellers resorting hither, many of them being persons eminent in rank and learning. For their advantage, as well as our own, it becomes desirable to have a library of reference and something of literary intercourse to offer them.

As for our Literary Society, as distinguished from the Library and Museum, we believe it to be capable of a far higher development than our humble talents or amount of learning have as yet been able to afford it. For this we require not only books, but men—men of science, erudition, and religious feeling. And there is scope enough here for the exercise of great talents and industry, in the birth-place of Christianity, surrounded by Asiatic institutions and processes of the human mind: there is an interesting range of investigation to be found among unknown products of nature; we have strange combinations of the human family presented for study in this religious centre of the world; and ancient languages are spoken here every day, and all day long.

The land given to Abraham, with all its chequered history subsequent to the donation, can never fail to demand attention; and our aim is to explore not only what might be matters of curious research in any country, but impartially to record whatever may corroborate the sacred Scriptures of the Bible.

Contributions for the Library will be received by Wertheim and Macintosh, Booksellers, 24, Paternoster-row; who will forward to us boxes occasionally, by sea, to Jaffa.

June, 1850.

Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

CHRISTIAN JULIUS DE MEZA, MAJOR-GENERAL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARTILLERY.

THE French-sounding name of Major-General de Meza, whose promptitude and decision determined the fortunes of the battle of Istedt, may, perhaps, have led strangers to infer that, though serving in the Danish army, this distinguished officer was not born to be a defender of the country whose cause he has so nobly served. But, happily for Denmark, she has not in her hour of trial had to seek abroad for men capable of leading her brave sons to battle; and Christian Julius de Meza is a Dane by birth and education. Born in 1792, in Elsinore, where his father followed the profession of a doctor of medicine, he entered, in 1804, the artillery branch of the Royal Military Academy in Copenhagen; and, in 1807, then only fifteen years of age, he served his apprenticeship in war against the English, who in that year made their memorable attack upon Copenhagen.

In 1811, Lieutenant de Meza was appointed teacher of military geography and Danish history in the military school for artillery cadets, in Copenhagen; and, in 1813, he was raised to the position of Adjutant on the Staff of the Quarter-master-General. Owing to a reduction which took place, he soon again lost this appointment, and resumed his position in the corps of Artillery and at the Military Academy.

In 1821, Captain de Meza married Miss Tscherning (sister of Captain Tscherning, the first Minister of War under the new constitutional régime in Denmark), and in 1825 he commenced a foreign tour, being charged by the Government with examining into and reporting upon the *matériel* of the artillery and the state of the principal military schools in the Rhenish provinces of Germany, as also in Holland, France, Italy, and England. In this country the attainment of Captain de Meza's object was facilitated by the special kindness of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who, in spite of the dislike then prevailing to allow foreigners more than a superficial glance at our establishments at Woolwich, wrote to General Ramsay, requesting that he would permit the Danish officer to take small sketches of the various objects which might seem to him to deserve especial notice. Having been equally successful in the other countries which he had visited, the result of his tour was a mass of valuable notes and drawings, the arranging and copying out of which occupied several years. In 1828, the year after his return home, De Meza advanced to the command of a battery; and in 1829 he was made a Knight of the Dannebrog. He had already resumed his duties as teacher at the Artillery Academy; and when, in 1830, this establishment was superseded by a Military High School, Captain de Meza, being distinguished for his knowledge of the languages and literatures of Europe, was appointed professor of both in the new institution. In this position he continued until 1847; undertaking, however, in the interval, a new journey to Paris, with a view to the publication of a French pronouncing dictionary prepared by him, but which, owing to the disastrous circumstances of the publishing trade in France at that period, was not carried out.

Up to this moment it had been the fate of Major de Meza to belong to an army for a long period of years not called into active service, and whose efficiency for such an emergency remained untested: but as an indefatigable man of science he had gained for himself a position among the honoured in his country.

On the breaking out of the war in the Duchies, Major de Meza, who had re-entered active service in the corps of Artillery, was, in March, 1848, ordered to take the command of the batteries of Artillery forming part of the North Jutland Army Corps. The artillery force engaged in the campaign of that year was subsequently considerably augmented, and con-

tinued until the end of the year under the command of Major de Meza, who directed its operations at Ban and Flensburg, as also at Schleswig, at Wybel, and at Dyppel. The great skill and gallantry evinced by the commander in these various employments obtained for him the warmest thanks of the General commanding the army and of the Minister of War, who, immediately after the affair of Dyppel, promoted him to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. On the 18th of September, the grateful acknowledgments of his Sovereign were added to those of his superior officer, King Frederick VII. presenting to him with his own hands, after the great review of the army of the north, the silver cross of the Dannebrog, saying, "Wear this in remembrance of me."

In December, 1848, de Meza was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to the command of the 6th Brigade of Infantry, which assembled at Als in 1849. On the 16th of April of that year, Colonel de Meza, having obtained the brevet rank of Major-General, succeeded Major-General von Bülow in the command of the three brigades (about 15,000 men) then stationed in the island, as well as of the whole artillery force on the spot. In this position he abstained with wise moderation from all unnecessary and profitless waste of powder and shot, and remained on the defensive, thus saving the town of Sønderburgh from repeated bombardment, which would inevitably have followed, had he given in to the opinion of those who wished the batteries on the coast to keep up a constant cannonade against the earthworks thrown up by the enemy to protect their position on the opposite shore. Every attempt at an advance on the side of the enemy was, however, instantly and energetically repelled. According to a secret understanding between De Meza and Major-General Bülow, who had assumed the command of the north army corps, the 6th Brigade was, towards the end of June, conveyed over to Funen; and, on the 1st of July, De Meza himself left the island of Als for that of Funen, under pretext of inspecting various sea-coasts and ports, but in reality to repair to the quarters of the Commander-in-chief in Funen, where the sortie from the fortress of Fredericia, which was afterwards so gloriously effected, was determined upon. On the memorable night between the 5th and 6th of July, 1849, Major-General de Meza commanded the vanguard, formed of the 6th Brigade. As he was issuing from the gates of the fortress at the head of his staff, an aide-de-camp came galloping up to ask if it would not be advisable for the soldiers to take their bayonets off their muskets, as the glittering of the steel in the moonlight might attract the enemy's attention, and too early reveal their intentions. "We cannot remove everything that glitters," was the General's reply. "The principal thing is to have the bayonets in readiness at the decisive moment, and that will soon be here; therefore, leave them on." On the preceding evening the General had, indeed, intimated to his troops that, in the coming engagement, they would be called upon to thrust down, rather than shoot down, their enemies, and the men had responded enthusiastically to the intimation. The first assault of the Danish vanguard on the batteries of the besieging army was, in consequence, made bayonet in hand, without a shot being loosed; and though received by a murderous fire, the 6th Brigade did not quail, but went on storming and taking entrenchment after entrenchment until sunrise, when all the works on Igurn road were in the hands of the Danes. In the afternoon, such of the enemy as had not fallen or been made prisoners were in full flight, and the Danes remained undisputed victors on the field of Fredericia. "I had given you a difficult task to perform," said the Commander-in-Chief to Major-General De Meza, when the assembled generals were congratulating each other on the success of the day; and the brave officer replied, warmly thanking his superior for having entrusted him with so honourable a post. During the whole of this sanguinary battle he maintained his position in the centre of his own line: the imperturbable coolness which he evinced, while the balls of the enemy's musketry and artillery were raining down about him, being only once disturbed by an ebullition of feeling, which did not surprise those acquainted with the vivacity of his temperament and the warmth of his feelings. His favourite

horse, which had borne him through all the previous engagements, having received several wounds, he dismounted, and under the melancholy impression that he had lost the faithful animal for ever, he commenced writing a report to the Commander-in-Chief. When, therefore, this being concluded, the horse was brought back to him refreshed and strengthened, he was so overcome by emotion that he threw his arms round the neck of the animal, and gave it an affectionate kiss.

Immediately after the battle of Fredericia, De Meza was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and on the 12th of September he was nominated Knight Commander of the order of the Dannebrog. On the 1st of January, 1850, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Royal Artillery, but having during the winter suffered from a most painful malady, and undergone a dangerous surgical operation, he was unable, at the expiration of the armistice, to accept immediately an active command in the army. As soon, however, as his health permitted it, and he was able again to mount a horse, he repaired to the army, and held himself disposable. He was thus present, when, on the morning of the battle of Idstedt (25th July), the general commanding the army, Von Krogh, received intelligence that the brave General Schleppegrell, commanding the

parishioners, exhibiting great beauty of design and brilliancy and harmony of colours. The crowning gift, however, to this little church has been that of a font, executed entirely by the hands of a lady, also resident in the parish. It is of Caen stone, the design being taken from the well-known old font in New Shoreham Church, which, bearing the characteristics of the late Norman, was appropriately selected for the model. It is 2 feet 9 inches square, and has a massive centre pillar and four spiral shafts; the sides have each a different pattern, deeply cut; the stopper is of bronze, in the form of a laten cross. The artist of this valuable gift was employed somewhat less than twelve months in its completion; she determined that no other hands should share with her own the labour, and rejected, therefore, all aid, even in the mechanical part of excavating the basin or preparing the shafts for the chisel. It was begun in June, 1849, and was used for the first time on Sunday, the 23rd of June, at the baptism of the infant son of the respected Rector.

As the Norman style is now very popular with church architects, the following observations may be acceptable: they are from the "General Antiquities" section of the able "History and Description of the Great Western Railway."—"It is probable that by far the greater number of the churches throughout England were rebuilt, or more or less extensively repaired, during the Norman period. In many cases, the masonry, always of a substantial character, remains but little changed; in others, the old carved and dressed stones are seen built up into the later parts. In the absence of ornament, the Norman work may be detected by the thickness of the wall, by the absence of buttresses, or by their extreme flatness when present, and occasionally by the appearance of herring-bone and other oblique patterns in the masonry, borrowed from the Roman works. Frequently the font, and sometimes the doorways, or the arch into the chancel, are the only parts preserved of the old Norman structure. The windows were inconveniently small, and have generally been removed." At Upton, for example, some of the windows have been replaced by Early English.

MUSEUM IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

The leading characteristics of this collection is its great variety of manufactured specimens of vegetable substances; the inspection adds even a charm to the Gardens.

The Museum is a plain building, in size and style resembling that in the Gardens of the Zoological Society. The objects are exhibited in cases fixed to the walls, and in a double row in the centre, all ticketed in plain language, and of a character to interest the least educated person; and consisting generally of the raw and manufactured produce of the vegetable kingdom.

Among the specimens are straw and grasses, beautifully worked up; cotton in all its stages of perfection; flax, from the rude stem to its manufacture into the most costly fabrics for dress or the table; native cloths from New Zealand, China, Ceylon, the Sandwich Islands, and some of very delicate texture and elegant design, made of grasses, palm fibres, and paper mulberry; India-rubber and gutta percha in every form; also teas, of which many varieties are almost unknown in Europe; coffee, sugar, spices, gums, resins, drugs, and woods for dyeing; seeds, leaves, and roots used in medicine. Such fruits and produce as cannot be dried are beautifully preserved in spirits. Among foreign and British woods, polished and unpollished: one case, in particular, contains sixty-six varieties of Brazilian woods, collected at Candoza, by John Taylor, Esq. An exceedingly curious and important series consists of specimens showing the internal injuries produced by pruning timber, and also by insects.

There is a small, and, it is to be hoped, increasing collection of flowers and trees, painted from the life, with full descriptions. Two of them must not be passed over: the side-saddle plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) of South America, the serious tabular leaves of which have a number of inverted leaves at the mouth, which facilitate the entrance of numerous insects, but retain them until they die, being nourished by animal juices; and the *Omiranda fenestrata*, the leaves of which are natural skeletons, the places between the vascular tissues never being filled up.

There is a collection of tropical fruits, modelled in wood and coloured from nature.

Some very beautiful household utensils, made in Para, have been presented by Sir E. Horne: they are formed of the ashes of the *caripá*, or pottery tree, mixed with clay, which neither break nor burn in the fire.

An elegant coronet, brought from the South Sea by Capt. Kellett, R.N., is made of the young cuticle of palm leaves, and looks like shreds of gold, curled.

Various sea-weeds, used as food, both in savage and civilized life, are exhibited; as also bread made of seeds, bark, berries, and pollen.

The remarkable and indispensable tree of the tropics—the palm—is richly illustrated in its produce, uses, and most wonderful spadic or fructifying flowers; especially those of the *Maximiliana regia*, presented by E. G. Boughton, Esq., of Demerara.

A cluster of cocoa-nuts, truly gigantic, presented by N. B. Ward, Esq., and the double cocoa-nuts of the Seychelles Islands, are very fine. There is a portion of the trunk of an eta palm, which measured 71½ feet from the ground to the first leaves, brought from Para.

The curious bunches of the *Nipa furcatis*, from Malacca, were presented by Sir W. Norries. Wax is shown, as scraped from the Wax Palm, and candles made of it; as also some made of acorns, and closely resembling common tallow; with *Noli*, scraped from the base of palm leaves, used as matchlock tinder in Malacca; and a sort of cotton, from the *Elais melanococo*, with which they kindle fire; also, a portion of the aerial roots of the *Ariactea texorlusa*, used by the natives of New Grenada as a grater. A white hat, made of pith taken from the palm tree, was brought from Singapore. Hats and cloaks, made of the fibres of palms, and quite waterproof, are exhibited, from China, Ceylon, and New Zealand; the body-cloth of the Dyaks of Borneo, made of the same fibres; and aprons of the Navigators' Islands, made of leaves cut and closely strung. A shawl, made in Manilla, of the fibres of the *Musa textilis*, and beautifully worked, is equal to the finest cambric.

Some whips, from Jamaica, are made of the leaves of the lace-tree, and ornamented with bunches of the same, which, from their delicate pen-work appearance, derive their name.

Captain Boscawen Ibbotson has presented some beautiful specimens of silver and copper electrotypes of skeleton leaves and flowers, which vie with the most delicate flagree work; and some small beetles, by the same process, resemble frosted silver. The skeleton leaves, fruits, and flowers are prepared by Mrs. MacLean Smith, of Chelsea, who has presented some flowers and leaves, in colour and texture like white lace.

Some approximate analyses are shown of the substances contained in bread, potatoes, &c., made by Professor Henslow.

Here are concrete milk and butter, made from the trees of that name in Para; also, cones, seeds, pods, nuts, and berries from all parts of the world; among them acorns as large as a wine glass, which are found growing on the Himalach Mountains, in clusters several hundred together: *Thymus praecox*



MUSEUM IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

stems of Brazilian creepers thicker than a large arm, which hang 100 feet or more from the top of the loftiest trees in the forest, and render it quite impenetrable to man. In proof of the extreme fertility of grain, there are shown the stalks of some gigantic potato oats, produced from a single grain, which contained 1750. Some very singular natural sacks are shown, as stripped from the tree of that name growing in Bombay; they are from six to eight feet high, and in appearance like felt, the only joining being at the bottom.

Many elegant gourds and calabashes are here collected: the snake viper gourd resembles a convoluted serpent, having the extremity pointed, and the part by which it is attached formed like the head; a miniature gourd of Thibet, of elegant proportions and bright scarlet colours, is used by the Lepelia Tartars as a snuff bottle. A portion of a matted mass of willow-ash root fibres, measuring 18 feet long and 1½ feet round, which had choked up a drain at Hitcham, in Suffolk, is a remarkable proof of the power of vegetable life to force and sustain its vigour under the most unnatural circumstances.

E. J. C.

TABLET IN ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

This interesting piece of monumental sculpture, from the chisel of Mr. Steell, has lately been erected on the western wall of the great central entrance-lobby of St. Giles's Cathedral. The memorial consists of a large tablet, with bas-relief and inscription, and it is dedicated to the memory of six hundred persons belonging to and connected with the 78th Regiment, who died in Scinde in the short space of six months, between September, 1844, and March, 1845. This fearful mortality was the result, not of the fatal chances of war, but of the still more deadly influences of a pestilential climate. The design of the bas-relief consists of a single female figure, seated on the ground, in an attitude expressive of the prostration of deep and settled grief, the nerveless arms extended over the end of a sarcophagus (on and around which are some of the insignia of the regiment to which the sufferers belonged), the head sinking forward, as if to be shortly buried between the recumbent arms, while the exquisitely moulded features are charged with "a rooted sorrow." Full but simply arranged folds of drapery envelope the whole figure, and those around the head are contrived so to fall over and encircle the face as to cast it into appropriate shade, thus, as it were, guarding and keeping sacred the calm absorbing grief of which the features are so tenderly expressive. The cause of the immense mortality the monument commemorates is indicated by a branch of the upas



TABLET IN ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH, TO THE MEMORY OF 669 SOULS WHO DIED ON THE INDUS AND IN SCINDE.

tree being entwined round the sword—the subtle plague proving more deadly and powerful than the sharp and polished steel. The inscription on the tablet under the bas relief is as follows:—

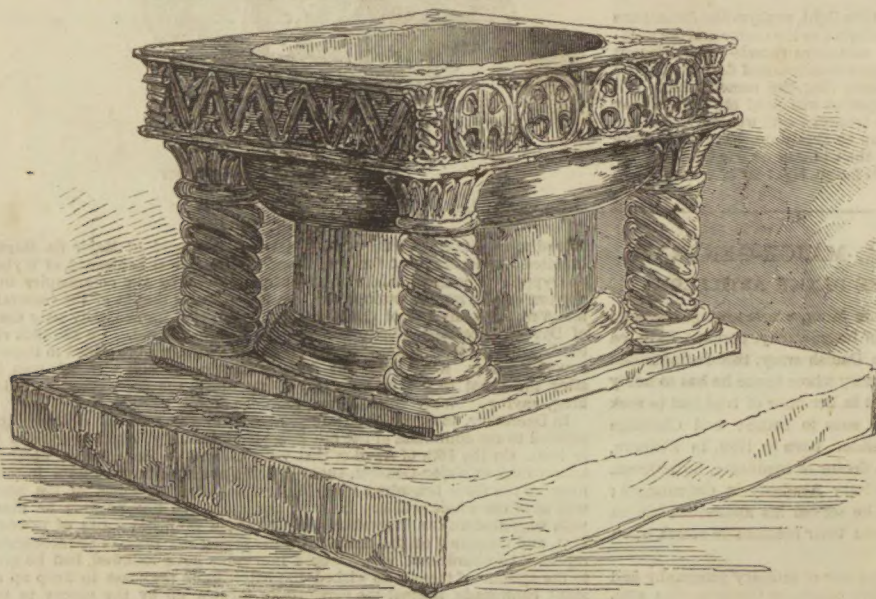
To the Memory of Two officers, Twenty-one Sergeants, Twenty-seven Corporals, Nine Drummers, Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Privates, Forty-seven Women, and One Hundred and Twenty-four Children, of the Seventy-eighth Highland Regiment, in all amounting to Six Hundred and Sixty-nine Souls, who died on the Banks of the river Indus and Scinde, between the Sixth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four, and the Fourth day of March, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five.

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CHRISTIAN JULIUS DE MEZA, MAJOR-GENERAL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARTILLERY.

second division, was mortally wounded, that the greater number of the officers forming his staff were either killed or wounded, that several other officers of rank or of distinguished merit had fallen, and that in consequence a certain degree of confusion reigned in the division, and that it was feared that it would not be able to bear its part in the general attack projected. On hearing this, General Von Krogh turned to General de Meza, and requested him to repair to the field of action, and see what could be done; and the latter instantly departed, followed by six ordonances only. Subsequently two distinguished officers were despatched to serve as his staff, and one of General Schleppegrell's aides-de-camp, though wounded in the arm, continued during twelve hours to do service. Three-quarters of an hour after his arrival on the field of battle, General de Meza was able to inform the Commander-in-Chief that he had succeeded in rallying the division Schleppegrell, and in gathering a force sufficient to execute the projected movement. He then led the army to the attack, and after some



NEW FONT FOR EASTON CHURCH.

ours of desperate and sanguinary fighting, the battle of Idstedt was won by the Danes. Notwithstanding his chivalrous bravery, General de Meza has escaped unscathed from every engagement in which he has taken part; but at the battle of Idstedt, the favourite charger, mentioned above, was shot under him, and the servant who brought him another horse received two wounds while holding it for his master to mount. This faithful attendant, who nursed the General through his late severe illness, did not, however, give up his charge, but continued near his master to the end of the battle.

NEW FONT FOR EASTON CHURCH.

Easton Church, near Winchester, is of the latest Norman or transitional work. It is said to have been built in the reign of Stephen, by William de Blois, and is dedicated to Mary. The church is vaulted, and has an apse; the arches are pointed and horse-shoed, richly moulded and ornamented. The south door-way is a rich specimen of the period: the shafts have three bands; the arch is round, but the capitals are more of early English work than Norman. On the ridge of the roof there are some very good and singular crest tiles. Like many other country churches, the interior fittings of this little edifice did but small justice to the antiquity or early associations of the building. The first step, however, towards improvement was effected by the present Rector (the Rev. R. D. Butcher), about two years since, by the removal of a cumbersome reading-desk and of the chancel pews, for which were substituted oak sittings of suitable ecclesiastical design; and this was followed by the repair of the beautiful door before noticed. The comparative poverty of the parish rendered any general renovation impracticable; but, through the exertions of the Rector, and the liberality and industry of the few who had hearts and hands to dedicate to the holy work, something has yet been done. The Rector himself has placed a small window of stained glass in the south side of the chancel, and a relative of his has presented an altar-cloth of crimson velvet; it has been further enriched by a cross of most exquisite workmanship, executed by some ladies in the parish. Within the communion rails there is also a carpet, worked and presented by one of the